

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1914
By the Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914—VOL. VI, NO. 39

PRICE TWO CENTS

FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER LOYAL TO THE ENTENTE

Josef Caillaux in Interview Emphasizes This and Declares His Desire to See Compact Developed and Strengthened

BRITISH BOND STRONG

Plans to Make Income Tax Approximate That of United Kingdom, Which Would Mean f.150,000,000 More Per Year

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle had a long interview Thursday with Josef Caillaux in his office in the Louvre. The redoubtable minister of finance, who is described as being at present the least popular man in France, began by assuring his visitor of his loyalty to the entente. So many untrue statements had been made about him lately, he declared, in his own country that he would not profess to be surprised that an echo of them had found its way into the English press.

Not only was he a supporter of the entente, he declared, but it was his wish to see it developed and strengthened in every way. The fact was that, like Mr. Lloyd George, it was to him inconceivable that the two great democracies of western Europe should ever again depart from the path of friendship.

Explaining the present financial position of France respecting the deficit, he said that he did not think that country had reached the limit of taxation, but he did think that the poor were taxed out of proportion, being more heavily taxed than the English poor, whilst the rich were less heavily taxed than the English rich.

One of the great financial reforms he had in view was an approximation of the French income tax to the income tax in the United Kingdom. If this were passed by the Senate it would mean an additional revenue of f.150,000,000 a year. In the meantime it was his intention to resort to short term treasury bonds.

Passing to the question of immunity of rents from taxation, which brought about the fall of the Barthou ministry, he declared that the real effort of the supporters of immunity was to range up the great mass of small renters against the income tax and so defeat that measure.

The intention of the Radical Socialist party over which he presided was to follow fiscal with social reform, and, while maintaining the national defenses of the country in their most adequate form, to refuse to demand unnecessary sacrifices from the country.

As for clericalism, M. Caillaux declared that it was ever on the side of reaction, and that the new party would find it always using its influence with them to undermine non-sectarian schools.

The Radical Socialist party had no intention whatever of attacking religion, but political clericalism was a thing upon which Frenchmen had to be constantly on guard, and what he and his party were out to do was the Roman bloc as a political force.

Finally M. Caillaux spoke on the question of loans and armaments. He could not be said, object to money for armaments, though he deplored the necessity. The French investor would certainly rather see his money used on railways than on guns, but he could not entirely control the use of it. He had himself just sanctioned a loan to Servia, partially for new railways, but also partially for the army, and no one could argue that, after the campaigns through which Servia had passed, her army was not in a condition when it required reorganization.

TRAVELING MEN FAVOR N. H. R. R.'S STEAMER LINES

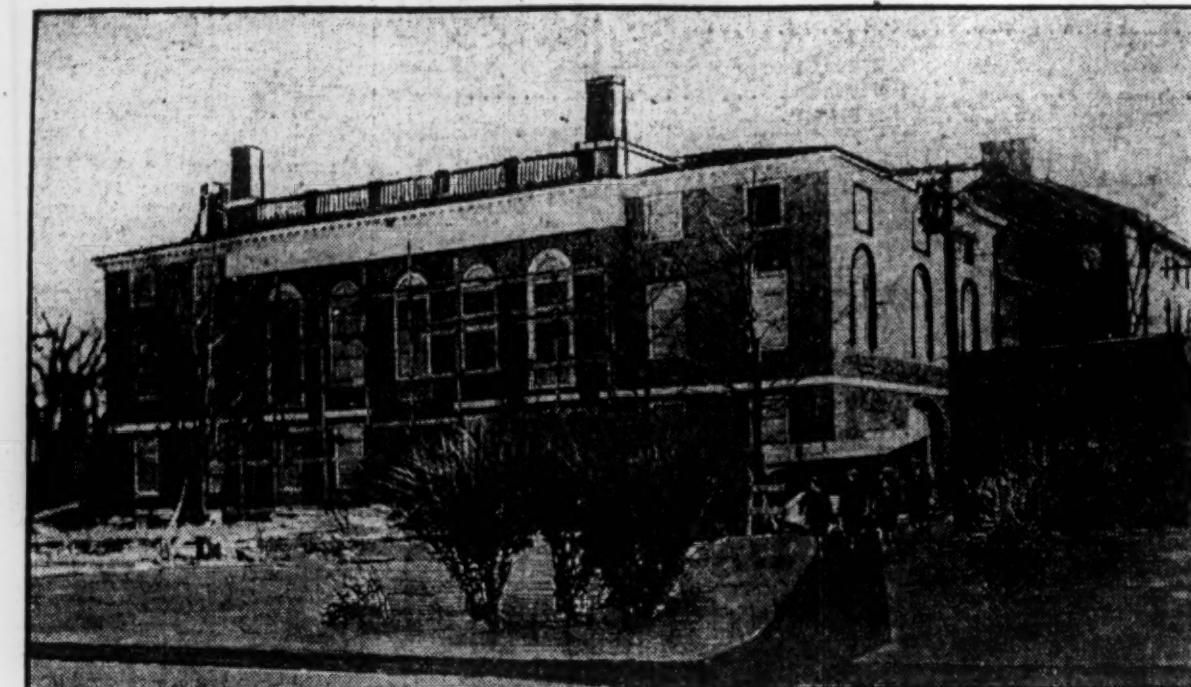
Cape Cod Commercial Travelers' Association went on record as favoring the retention by the New Haven of its present steamship possessions at its convention held at the Quincy House Friday. A resolution adopted expressed disfavor with the proposal of the department of justice to compel separation of the water rights of the New Haven.

New officers elected are: President, Arthur W. Burnham; vice-president, Roger W. Homer; secretary, Arthur T. Knowles; treasurer, C. E. Hobbs; executive committee, Charles W. Barnard, Archie Campbell, Arthur W. Carpenter, George A. Jerauld, McHenry Robinson and Charles H. Wing; benefit committee, George E. Hunt and Arthur L. Hewett. Treasurer Hobbs was elected for the twenty-fifth consecutive time; Secretary Knowles for the fifteenth time. A dinner was held at night.

YOUNG MEN TAKE WALKS

Members of the Young Men's Christian Union and a group of Harvard students joined in a walk to Auburndale this afternoon, and Boy Scouts of the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston took a hike to Middlesex Falls.

HARVARD COMPLETING MUSIC HALL



Lecture rooms, offices and recital auditorium are provided in new structure

GREATER PART OF U. S. NAVY TO BE KEPT OFF MEXICO

Five Battleships Sail for Porto Rico Today While Another Goes to Panama for Marines

WASHINGTON—Within two weeks the United States will have the bulk of the navy concentrated within easy sailing distance of Mexico. Five of the dreadnaughts will sail today southward to Porto Rico. For a period of six weeks they will cruise about Porto Rico and Cuba, cooperating in maneuvers with a force of 2000 marines, all available for such duty on the Atlantic coast.

The battleship Minnesota, now on its way to Mexico to relieve the Michigan, has been ordered by wireless to proceed on the Isthmus of Panama and take on board the whole force of 400 marines stationed there. These will be taken to Veracruz for distribution among the seven battleships there.

VERACRUZ, Mex.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American chargé d'affaires at Mexico City, who has been here conference with John Lind, was ready to return to the capital today.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American warships, has designated the Dolphin, which is the only American vessel within the harbor, as his flagship. He plans a reception aboard the Dolphin for tonight, to which all of the Mexican authorities have been invited.

STATE URGED TO EXPERIMENT IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Board, After Investigation Among 500 Families in North and West Ends, Unable to Say Whether Farm Instruction Would Be Generally Desired or Not

Complying with an order of the Legislature the state board of education has submitted a report based on an investigation of 500 families in the North and West Ends of Boston as to agricultural instruction for families. Boston was selected because of the act of 1913 authorizing the city to acquire land for an agricultural school.

Results show that among the families studied in Boston are a substantial number, in many of which the fathers and mothers are immigrants who are interested in the possibilities of agricultural instruction and in the benefits that might be expected to follow from it.

"No adequate information exists," says the report, "on which to base conclusions as to whether, if such instructions were offered, any considerable number of families would actually be in a position, or disposed, to take advantage of the work and to meet the requirements that would necessarily be imposed.

Many of the conditions to be complied

with would be difficult. It is entirely problematical as to whether families accustomed to city, or other families, would finally care or prove able to take advantage of such instruction. Safe conclusions can only be based on trial and experiment.

"To secure adequate knowledge hereto base future practise, it is desirable that the way be opened for carefully conducted experiments in offering agricultural instruction to families who are desirous of obtaining it.

"It is clear that if instruction of families is feasible such instruction can be most profitably carried on in various phases of gardening and poultry raising on a small scale."

STATE DEPARTMENT RECOMMEND

Establishment of a state "department of diseases dangerous to the public health" is recommended in the report made by the special committee, appointed by the House of the last Legislature, in its report filed at the State House today.

One of the foremost men in the field of aviation has perfected a safety device for aeroplanes. Immediately news of the invention was published in the Monitor in an article which almost every boy you know would have thanked you heartily for having shown him. The Monitor is helping directly to develop a taste for clean reading among young people everywhere.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....
To Foreign Countries.....

B. & M. TO TAKE OFF SUBURBAN THEATER TRAINS

Public Service Commission Finds New Service Does Not Pay and Gives Road Right to Abandon It—Other Changes

RETRENCHMENT IS ON

Authority was granted to the Boston & Maine railroad by the public service commission today to discontinue its late theater trains from this city to the suburban sections. The commission finds that the revenue derived from these trains has been insufficient to meet the cost of operation.

The commission cites the fact that the Lawrence Chamber of Commerce and the Haverhill Board of Trade were both of the opinion that no undue burdens should be placed on the company at the present time owing to its financial condition and in view of the rearrangement of train schedules.

It indicates however that parties may petition for restoration of the service when the road's finances are improved.

Time table changes in the service of the Boston & Maine railroad go into effect tomorrow night. The number of trains withdrawn from service is but 10, and the time table changes are about 90 in number. As a result of the readjustment 8000 train miles per week have been done away with.

On the Portland division about 30 train runs will be affected, most of the changes being remote from Boston. On this division the train now leaving Boston at 9:15 a. m. for Dover will run to Haverhill only. The train at 3:13 p. m. from Dover to North Berwick will be covered by the stopping of the Portland express, leaving Dover at 3:03 p. m., at the stations formerly served by the 3:13. A similar arrangement is made to cover the stop of the 10:50 a. m. from Dover.

The train leaving Boston at 4 p. m. for Portland will run only to North Berwick and Portland to be made by the 5 o'clock Portland express. There are also several transfers of stops from one train to another on the distant portions of the division, where ends of non-paying runs will be clipped off and trains a little earlier or later will make the stops.

The Sunday service between Boston and Marblehead is discontinued, as it has been on the Saugus branch for four years. The Sunday train for Salem, leaving Marblehead at 10:34 p. m. will also be dropped.

On the Fitchburg division several local stops will be taken off.

BOSTON GRADE TEACHERS WILL GET NEW IDEAS

Twelve Conferences to Be Held on Fridays Are Expected to Aid Instructors in Their Work for Pupils

FIRST NEXT WEEK

Following recommendation by the superintendent, Franklin B. Dyer, in his annual report, a series of grade conferences for teachers is being arranged. There will be 12 conferences held weekly on Friday afternoons, beginning at 2 o'clock, in the Abraham Lincoln schoolhouse. The first will be held next Friday.

The conference next week will be for eighth grade teachers, and the subject will be "English." Assistant Superintendent Augustine L. Rafter will preside. Prof. Frank M. Ballou of Harvard will deliver the address.

The conference the following week will be for teachers of the kindergarten, the first grade, ungraded and special classes. Assistant Superintendent Walter S. Parker will preside and Dr. Walter E. Ferner will deliver the address.

The conference the following week will be for teachers of the kindergarten, the first grade, ungraded and special classes.

Programs for the other conferences have not been completed. The effort is to get speakers of authority on the subjects selected. It is expected to have two conferences for each grade. The two half-day conferences will take the place of one of the two days of visiting allowed each teacher each year. It has been the custom to close the school on these two days while the teachers visit other schools. It is believed that the teachers will derive more benefit from the conferences than from the second day of school visiting, one day still remaining to them, and the schools will be closed one day instead of two. On the days of the conferences the schools will go on as usual, excepting the grades whose teachers are called in conference. These grades alone will be dismissed.

It is expected that the operation of the plan will bring about a revival of interest in the teaching of the fundamentals; that it will give the teachers fresh light upon teaching, through the best ideas of the best educational leaders obtainable. It is hoped to have an expert from the outside to give a talk at each conference upon some new phase of the work of the grade. Expert teachers in the grades will be asked to give talks. Teachers will be encouraged to put into practice the ideas gained.

According to the original plan grade committees will follow up this work by collecting and arranging a pamphlet of recommendations, plans and illustrative material emanating from the most competent teachers. This will be issued as a grade syllabus. It is hoped by Dr. Dyer that these committees may become the nucleus for a school faculty to consult on matters pertaining to courses of study and educational policies.

REBELS READY TO ATTACK OJINAGA

PRESIDIO, Tex.—Although there was occasional firing during the night, the real assault on Ojinaga by General Villa and his 900 Mexican rebels had not been opened early today. General Villa's advance guard was within 10 miles of Ojinaga, however, and other large bodies of rebels were coming up, evidently completing preparations for a general engagement.

Generals Orozco and Salazar of the federal defenders threw out pickets well in front of Ojinaga and these occasionally skirmished with rebel pickets during the night.

ZABERN OFFICERS ARE ACQUITTED BY COURT-MARTIAL

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN—Colonel von Reuter and Lieutenant Schad were acquitted today by the Strasburg court-martial in the Zabern riot cases.

The charge against the colonel was that of illegally assuming the duty of the police and arresting and detaining prisoners; that against the lieutenant of assaulting citizens and illegally entering their dwellings.

BOSTON CLOSES ITS APPEAL FOR RESERVE BANK

Organization Committee Next Week Will Hold Hearings in Washington After Gathering Demands of N. E. Interests

SOON GOES TO WEST

Trip in Special Car Will Include Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle and Other Cities of That Section

Boston's plea for a regional reserve bank was closed at 10:55 o'clock this morning when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston adjourned the hearing which began yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. The two secretaries, who comprise the organization board which will divide the country into eight to 12 districts under the federal reserve act, with a central bank for each district, return this afternoon to Washington with a mass of evidence which is almost unanimously in favor of the establishment of a bank in Boston as the center of the New England district.

More than a score of bankers and business men from various parts of New England gave the committee their reasons for believing that Boston should have a central bank of its own, rather than that the financial interests of New England should be made subordinate to a huge bank in New York city. Such a bank in New York was strongly advocated at the hearings held in that city earlier in the week.

The organization committee will conduct hearings in Washington next week. After listening to arguments from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Richmond, Raleigh and Wheeling, the committee will start on its western trip in a special car to spend two days in Chicago and in St. Louis, and one each in Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, New Orleans, Atlanta, Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Secretary Houston said at the close of the hearing that the committee was pleased with the testimony given in Boston and with the manner in which it had been presented. This did not imply, he said, in any way that any conclusions had been reached relative to the rights of Boston to have one of the banks established here. No decision can be made, said he, until all other important cities have been visited and have been given opportunity to present their cases before the reserve board.

Before the secretaries departed from the Chamber of Commerce several bankers who were among the 40 present at this morning's hearing shook hands with the Washington officials and thanked them for coming to Boston.

George N. Towle, chairman of the chamber's special committee on the regional bank, expressed his pleasure over the outcome of the two-day hearing. He feels it to have been a success, he said.

George W. R. Harriman, an expert engineer of this city, opened the session today. He presented maps and charts giving a division of the country into regional bank districts according to commercial and financial movements.

Gordon Abbott, chairman of the board of directors of the Old Colony Trust Company, urged the co-operation of the regional reserve bank centers in such a way that no one large bank would be able to dominate the principal speaker.

(Continued on page five, column one)

LYNN CHAMBER PLANS DINNER

LYNN, Mass.—The Lynn Chamber of Commerce announced today a "Get-Together" meeting and dinner for Jan. 28. The meeting is to be held in the state armory on South Common street, and Gov. David I. Walsh is to be the principal speaker.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE BREAKS OUT ALL OVER THE TRANSVAAL

Disturbances Spread Into Orange Free State and Martial Law Will Be Proclaimed—Native Riots in Jagersfontein and Attempt Made to Blow Up Train

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The South African strike, after hanging fire for 24 hours, has blazed out violently all over the Transvaal and spread into the Orange Free State.

Only one train got out of Pretoria yesterday and today martial law will be proclaimed throughout the Transvaal. In Cape Colony and Natal the men are still hesitating, but taking over of the management of the strike by the Federation of Trades has completely turned the balance in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

It was the Federation of Trades that organized the miners strike on the Rand last year after it had threatened to collapse, and it was opposition to this strike in Cape Colony which was largely responsible for its ultimate failure.

A mass meeting to be held at Johannesburg on Sunday is awaited with considerable uneasiness, especially as already sabotage has broken out violently in some places. The pneumatic brake of the Natal mail was cut yesterday, whilst an attempt to blow up the line with dynamite under a train traveling from Wit-

portje to Luijardsvlei was only just frustrated.

There have been native riots in mines at Jagersfontein, though the place having been sacked are believed to be purely sensational. East Indians, however, have declined to continue their agitation in the circumstances and Mr. Gandhi has announced that as in case of the Rand strike last year they will not embarrass the government during the present disturbances. The cabinet which is sitting in Pretoria, has acted with decision and the Gazette prints the proclamations—one calling out the citizen forces of Transvaal, the second calling out the Burger reserves and third prohibiting the sale and transport of arms.

Mobilization of citizen forces is taking place, and Pretoria has been placed under their guard. Simultaneously Colin Wade, Labor member of the Germiston council, and Mr. Waterston, secretary of the South African Labor party, have been arrested.

The wildest reports are of course to be heard everywhere, but the situation is not yet out of hand, and it is by no means certain that either Natal or the Cape will throw their lot in with the strikers.

Send your "Want" ad to 

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in most of the large cities in the world.

Oriental Countries Said to Be Awakening Rapidly

GUILD SYSTEM STILL SURVIVES IN ONE COUNTRY

Austria-Hungary Continues Middle Ages Method of Restricting Competition — American Shoe Firms Are Now Object

BURGOMASTER ACTS

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria.—The old guild system, which flourished throughout Europe in the middle ages, still survives in Austria-Hungary in all its glory. A notice in the principal papers recently, of slight importance in itself, furnishes a key to much larger problems, such as the keeping out of the Argentine meat from Austria-Hungary and the persecution of the Canadian Pacific, while the other companies went almost scot-free.

The burgomaster gives notice that as a result of an application of the bootmakers guild, his attention has been drawn to the excessive bill posting and system of advertisement, carried on by certain firms. He deprecates these methods of publicity. The establishments in question also advertise bogus sales and thus infringe the "selling off law."

He has instructed the magistrates to investigate the affair, to discover whether there is really a sale, for some good and cogent reason, such as a move into fresh premises, and if not to fine the firm. The magistrates are also requested to have the cheap goods examined to discover whether they are as advertised, if not to proceed against the firm.

If a fine is not sufficient to check the evil, imprisonment of the proprietor will ensue, and the "concession" or right to keep a shop will be withdrawn.

This notice is undoubtedly directed against certain American firms, and firms calling themselves American, that have invested large capital in fine premises and are selling the broad toe American boot. The attractive shops, the first ever seen in Vienna, where the native bootmaker never attempted to attract by display, but kept his customers by the excellence of his work, have naturally incited the indignation of the guild of bootmakers, and while there is a certain amount of justice in the control of a trade which is of vital interest to the inhabitants of the city, the action of the burgomaster checks all competition and unduly protects vested interests.

BRITISH TO ENTER CUP RACE
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Three competitors representing the British empire will take part in the race for the Gordon Bennett aviation cup which will be held in France in 1914.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—*"The Whip,"* 7:45. *"Castles—Miss Wiggs,"* 2:10. *"Hell's Marriage Market,"* 8. *"Ruth,"* Miss Agnes Ayres. *"Keith's—Vanderbilt, 2, 8.* *"Majestic—Little Women,"* 8:15. *"Plymouth—Unseen,"* 8:05. *"Tremont—Miss Ethel Barrymore,"* 8:15.

BOSTON CONCERTS

Saturday, Symphony hall 2:30 p. m., violin recital, Mischa Elman. Sunday, Symphony hall 3:30 p. m., song recital, Titta Ruffo.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Saturday, 2 p. m., *"Lucia,"* 8 p. m., *"Faust,"* 8 p. m., concert by opera artists, Mme. Tetrazzini principal soloist.

NEW YORK

"Astor—Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8 p. m., *"Bostonian—Star,"* 8 p. m., *"Casino—Miss Lauder,"* 8 p. m., *"Cohan—Peg o' My Heart,"* 8 p. m., *"Empire—Miss Mary Wiggin,"* 8 p. m., *"Gaiety—Miss Elsie Ferguson,"* 8 p. m., *"Garrick—Eliza Comes to Stay,"* 8 p. m., *"Globe—The Empress,"* 8 p. m., *"Hudson—White,"* 8 p. m., *"Knickerbocker—New Henrietta,"* 8 p. m., *"Liberty—Gen. John Regan,"* 8 p. m., *"Lyceum—Miss Billie Burke,"* 8 p. m., *"Manhattan—Forbes Robertson,"* 8 p. m., *"Playhouse—Things That Count,"* 8 p. m., *"Shaw—A Thousand Years Ago,"* 8 p. m., *"Thirty-Ninth—Fat Bay,"* 8 p. m., *"Wallacks—Cyril Maude in 'Grumpy,'"* 8 p. m.

CHICAGO

"American—Where Dreams Come True," 8 p. m., *"Blackstone—Fanny's First Play,"* 8 p. m., *"Fine Arts—Repertory,"* 8 p. m., *"Princess—William Hodge,"* 8 p. m., *"Shaw—The Dail Girl,"* 8 p. m.



Court in the University Mosque, one of the educational centers of the city of Cairo, Egypt

MT. ATHOS' FUTURE IS QUESTION THAT INTERESTS POWERS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The Bishop of Kition, in Cyprus, Mgr. Metelios Metaxakis, has communicated to the Times his reasons for considering as unfair the proposal concerning the government of Mt. Athos, made by Russia. By article 5 of the treaty of London the future status of Mt. Athos, a theocratic state of monks at present under Hellenic protection, is handed over for consideration to the great Powers.

A proposal has been made of a condominium of orthodox states, consisting of Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Servia and Montenegro. It is to this condominium that the Bishop of Kition objects. In his letter to the Times he states that "It aims at the exclusion of all the other great Powers, although according to the terms of the treaty of Berlin they have equal rights on the high mountain.

In particular Great Britain—by reason of her protectorate over the churches of Alexandria and Cyprus and the archbishopric of Sinai, as well as on account of the large number of Cypriote monks on Mt. Athos, who total more than the monks of Servia, Bulgaria, Austria and Montenegro combined—must be considered."

The bishop further adds that he has satisfied himself, after several months stay on Mt. Athos, that the monks are opposed to the constitution of a condominium. They would prefer a Hellenic protectorate, since this would guarantee to them the sanctity of the mountain and prevent the port of Daphni from attaining an undesirable strategic importance.

BRITISH TO ENTER CUP RACE
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Three competitors representing the British empire will take part in the race for the Gordon Bennett aviation cup which will be held in France in 1914.

CHANNEL TUNNEL OBJECTIONS DISCUSSED BY BRITISH LEADER

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A. Fell, M. P., the chairman of an unofficial committee of members of the House of Commons favorable to the project of the Channel tunnel, read a paper in defense of the scheme recently before the Royal Society of Arts.

Mr. Fell said that old-time opponents of the scheme must recognize that their sentimental objection could no longer prevail and that the tunnel as a great commercial work must be constructed. The tunnel would afford an additional means of securing supplies of food and would thereby assist in steady prices and preventing panic in time of war.

As to the military aspect of the question as invasion of this country by way of the tunnel could only happen in a time of profound peace. In times of tension or preparation for war the first thing to be looked to by the Dover garrison would be the arrangements for the defense, the closing, or if necessary, the destruction of the tunnel. The removal of some of the essential parts of the power plant at Dover would do this effectively.

An officer had advanced the theory in

AMBASSADOR PAGE SPEAKS AT LONDON SETTLEMENT MEETING

U. S. Representative Tells His Hearers of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp's Work in Cotton Belt and Says Best Way to Teach Is to Get Men to Do Things Themselves

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The United States ambassador, Dr. Page, delivered an address recently at a conversation at the Passmore Edwards Settlement at Tavistock place, Lord George Hamilton presiding.

Dr. Page said that combination seemed a real necessity of production but when a man, for example, instead of making a shoe worked at a machine which made the twentieth part of a shoe, there seemed no way of making that man's employment interesting or even intelligent. Yet that seemed a necessity of modern civilization.

In the United States they did believe, without regard to whether it led them, in the beneficial effects of what they called democracy. And they were perfectly willing to trust it to the utmost, but they had not yet found the way whereby to help that man with the shoe-peeling machine.

The decentralization of industry was what many men preached, and after all the primary purpose of civilization was the welfare of men rather than the making of shoes, but he did not see just at present how such decentralization was to be obtained.

Dr. Page went on to say that the only way he would lecture them would be by telling them the story of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, a man of whom they had never heard. How he began his work was immaterial but he found himself facing this problem in the southern states of America. The cotton farmers lived in rather a sparsely settled region of country, many of them in rather a

backward section, and they were rather poor farmers, who had not learned the lesson of modern agriculture.

Their sons learned theoretical farming at agricultural schools and went to other agricultural schools to teach it to other students who in their turn went to agricultural schools to teach it to still other students. These theoretical agriculturists never could be got on to the land.

So Dr. Knapp set to work to teach several millions of men how to do their own tasks, by their own hands, with their own tools, on their own land, and that was very difficult to do for the farmers with every generation accumulated a plentiful stock of self-satisfaction.

Dr. Knapp, therefore, secured a certain commission from the government and went to the farmers and told them that the government wanted to try an experiment on their land. The farmer

being approached in this way felt complimented and asked the nature of the experiment. It was to take a few acres and try on it certain simple methods such as to have two mules hitched to one plow, instead of one mule hitched to two plows.

The farmer would protest but would eventually buy a bigger plough. Then when planting time came Dr. Knapp would give him selected seed well mixed with suitable fertilizer instead of letting him, in the old way, plant any seed he had picked up anywhere. And so on.

The farmer worked with his own hands in his own way, but the cotton produced in that particular part of his land was of such a quality as to attract attention while the yield per acre was twice as much as before for that section. This result the farmer would never have believed in if he had been merely told of it instead of seeing it in actual practice.

The work proceeded until in 12 great commonwealths with 30,000,000 people it had covered the entire cotton belt giving a yield of twice as much per acre as under the old wasteful system.

Dr. Knapp's teaching was being adopted to many callings and many applications that no one ever dreamed of in the beginning. The more he thought of Dr. Knapp, the more he watched the great revolution he wrought in that particular industry, the more kinds of things his essential method was applied to, the surer he felt that Dr. Knapp had hit on one of the greatest principles of human helpfulness that in their educational development had ever been hit upon by any one. It was not telling men how to do things but it was getting men to do them themselves.

THE ECONOMIC FACTOR

The economic factor is more and more determining every other factor in the East. All Asia is being permeated with modern industry and present-day mechanical progress. The oriental has no option in the matter since the positions in the government and such vocations as those of lawyers in India are already filled to overflowing. The material development of these countries, moreover, call for a new type of man, a man trained in special and vocational schools.

The world proceeded until in 12

great commonwealths with 30,000,000 people it had covered the entire cotton belt giving a yield of twice as much per acre as under the old wasteful system.

Dr. Knapp's teaching was being adopted to many callings and many applications that no one ever dreamed of in the beginning. The more he thought of Dr. Knapp, the more he watched the great revolution he wrought in that particular industry, the more kinds of things his essential method was applied to, the surer he felt that Dr. Knapp had hit on one of the greatest principles of human helpfulness that in their educational development had ever been hit upon by any one. It was not telling men how to do things but it was getting men to do them themselves.

THE EDUCATIONAL FACTOR

I asked Lord Kitchener for his educational policy for Egyptian youth. He answered sententiously "We don't want them to get their hands soft." In spite of the fact that you still see along the river Nile, the shadow of men with brown, bony bodies, lifting the Nile water to their rainless lands very much as their ancestors did in the days of the Pharaohs, within a hundred yards you will see a score or more of government school boys working on Egyptian irrigation trenches, surveying for bridges and dams, following out the plan of England for reclaiming the land of the Nile country, by which plan during 20 years 1,500,000 of the richest cultivable land in the world has been turned from desert sands into profitable acres. Ten million pounds

EAST IS COMING WITH RUSH TO WESTERN WORLD

Education Is Said to Be Chief Factor in Revolutionizing Ideas and Methods of the People in the Oriental Countries

SITUATION DESCRIBED

By CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER
CAIRO, Egypt.—We are accustomed to think of the oriental as a passive, slow-moving dreamy creature, satisfied with his own antiquity, standing aloof from the modern world with its aggressive desires and achievements, turning his gaze upon himself. We think of the East as did Matthew Arnold.

The East bowed low before the blast, in patient dead sleep.

She let the legions thunder past, And plunged in thought again.

It is therefore with genuine surprise that the Westerner, who today visits the Orient, finds virtually the entire East coming with a rush to the Western world.

While riding on the back of a camel on the edge of the Sahara desert not far from Biskra, I heard a whirling overhead, and looking up saw an airplane of the French army, wheeling over the black tents of the Beduins; the pilgrims to Mecca are no longer obliged to go by camel caravan, but are whirled there by express trains. I found the Gaekwar of Baroda installing cinematograph machines through the rural sections of the native state of Baroda, and going incognito to sit in the back seat and watch the expressions of the Indian cultivators as they witnessed the modern methods of farming on the prairies of Kansas and Nebraska.

China Advancing

China is not behind. The land which we have so long connected with an antediluvian people, remote from our civilization as in the days of Marco Polo, now establishes a parliament, a leading reformed

reformer urges the single tax, the school system is revolutionized and a Peking suffragette chaste in public editor.

Berlin in her victorious conflict with Russia has been very largely responsible for this change which has thrilled the entire Orient, and Japan's progress, in all forms of enlightenment, is the order of the day. A single intimation of this advance is revealed in the fact that 98 per cent of the male population and 97 per cent of the women of Japan can read and write.

In no realm of oriental activity are these sudden and far-reaching changes more apparent than in the realm of education. In this vital department of eastern advance, I find three distinct tendencies, the tendency toward utilitarianism in education, the influence of memory training and dependence upon examinations and the abandonment of native gods. I find the oriental student in the first place a thoroughgoing materialist in education. He goes to school for a purpose, and the purpose is represented in piasters, in rupees or in dollars and cents.

The economic factor is more and more determining every other factor in the East. All Asia is being permeated with modern industry and present-day mechanical progress. The oriental has no option in the matter since the positions in the government and such vocations as those of lawyers in India are already filled to overflowing. The material development of these countries, moreover, call for a new type of man, a man trained in special and vocational schools.

The world proceeded until in 12

sterling has been spent recently in this one branch of Egyptian development.

The popularity of these schools for training engineers, farmers, policemen, and men of commerce, is revealed in the fact that in 1910 there were 2000 applications for 384 vacancies in trades school in Cairo. The Egyptian student has no illusions about education. He figures that it will take something like \$75 a year for four years to get the training of an expert or specialist in one of these vocational schools. At the end of that time he can command perhaps \$40 a month, as he hopes, in a government position, which is the cynosure of the ambition of the student in the Orient. If he had not taken his school training, he would be receiving only \$10 or \$15 a month. He estimates therefore that it is worth while to go to school.

In India the drift toward education for its economic value is quite as pronounced as in the Near East.

The first meeting which I addressed in India was a Brahmin club in the city of Bombay.

At the close of the meeting a score or more of Brahmins waited to ask concerning some

thing of great importance to them.

I expected to be interviewed regarding certain abstract and speculative questions relating to Hinduism and Christianity, or to discuss the constitution of our souls.

Instead, they desired to get my help in

securing a first class agricultural expert

who would be the head of an agricultural college for which they had already raised a considerable amount of money.

Demands Significant

Review of American Events

Offers by large corporations to conform to the wishes of the national government as to their methods and their organization are increasingly marking the contrast to the attitude of their kind when the government began to stand firm for their restraint, and up to within a few months. So great has been the increase in respect for the anti-monopoly laws very recently that the beginning of the year may be taken as the time of the opening of a new chapter. Instead of waiting for the beginning of prosecutions, the companies that have reason to think they are to be made the object of attack announced the changes that seem to meet the requirements. Instead of pursuing, the federal government is pursued, with offers of all that might be asked—in the case of the American Telephone Company, the department of justice said it was more than was to have been asked. The New Haven railroad's president has been in consultation this week with the attorney general with a purpose to free this company from offense, a striking example of the change from the former attitude of his own company. Even more significant is the announcement of the resignation of the Morgan banking concern's membership in the boards of directors of a large number of corporations, a bowing to public sentiment which has not always been included in the etiquette of the big financiers.

A distinct advantage comes to the government in this method of getting recognition of the law as compared with that to which the administration of President Taft was compelled to resort by the companies putting up a defense, carrying the cases through all the courts and reaching an agreement as to the reorganization of the verdict required. When the government had been satisfied and the agreement completed, the case was closed and only the failure to carry out the promise of dissolution would reopen it. When an agreement is reached prior to the trial or the verdict, the government has the power to set the suspended case going again at any time that the law is not obeyed by the defendant company. This is a probationary arrangement well calculated to hold the companies to strict compliance, while it saves the cost and delay of carrying the case through the courts. Most of all, it shows that the nation's laws have gained respect and public opinion is conceded a worth that was denied formerly both in action and in speech.

Public Sentiment Is Recognized by Financiers

Resignation by J. P. Morgan from the boards of directors of 18 corporations and by his partners from 12 more was given its most explicit reason in Mr. Morgan's statement to the public. "An apparent change in public sentiment," he says, "in regard to directorships seems now to warrant us in seeking to resign from some of these connections." The house of Morgan has not been given to stating reasons for its actions and lack of practice may excuse the inexactness of this statement's measure of the public change. It might have been better to say that in view of the development of a sentiment against the interlocking of companies by a small group of men holding director positions, the resignations of the largest bankers from these linked concerns were offered. The time cannot be recalled when there was any public favor for them. The common opinion has not shifted from favor to opposition.

What has occurred is in the growing sense of the responsibility of great companies to the people they serve, and to the people whose earnings they absorb, the discovery has been made that for a few men to hold sweeping control of public service and industrial companies puts the public interest at some peril. The distinction is worth noting, as it marks the development of the public consciousness of its rights and of official responsibility that is the key to all the recent demands for a better accountability. Mr. Morgan and his associates bow to it and set an example that is promptly followed by George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank of New York and hardly less dominant as a financial figure.

The list of the directorships retained by the Morgan firm is as long as that of those relinquished. If to it is added the trusteeships for large concerns it becomes considerably longer. The financial control which membership on the board represented and to a great extent represents, remains and the power of the banking interest is hardly affected. Years ago—even a few—the resignations would have been unsettling. They so far fit into the progress of events that they do not produce now any perceptible effect upon the stock market. They are significant chiefly as tribute to the new attitude towards great corporations, which has passed beyond the mistaken charge that it is antagonistic or reactionary and is seen to be that of demand that there shall be right handling of capital in developing and not in exploiting of properties. The giving up of the directorships is hardly a lessening of the power of this house. Voting control remains. But it is questionable to say that the public does not gain by the concession.

New Haven Road Offers to Dissolve

President Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has been in conference this week with Attorney-General McReynolds on the terms of dissolution of the company. There has been an impending a suit against the railroad to accomplish this object and the action of the company's president in going to Washington is taken to indicate a readiness to do all that the suit would compel if it resulted entirely to the government's liking. In

this instance, the main points conceded, so far as now appears, are the return of the Boston & Maine to its separate existence, the ending of the arrangement with the New York Central as to the rights on the Boston & Albany, the divesting of the railroad of its street railway projects, but not the loss of the steamship companies, which it is desired to keep.

Should the government consent to the arrangement, it still would hold the suits already begun to compel just these changes outlined and, if there were a failure to carry them out, could fall back upon these actions. In this case, there is a fine public confidence in the new president of the road and he is given credit for a purpose to do all that the government in reason could ask. The retention of the steamship lines is not viewed with entire approval, as it was this item in the scheme of uniting all the transportation of New England that stood for some of the most costly acts of the Mellen period. None the less the effort to reach agreement before instead of after a suit at law takes a conspicuous place in the achievements that have been brought about by the firm stand of the government for monopoly's restraint.

Calumet Stands Out Against Friendly Aid

Continuing effort to secure a settlement of the labor troubles at Calumet, Mich., a most aggravated case, have failed through the resistance of the mining company to all proposals of arbitration. In a way the company is winning its case, but only through the necessity of the strikers who return individually to work. They are taken back on humiliating conditions—no increase of pay, no relief from the conditions of work that they have undertaken to overcome and the requirement that their membership cards in the union shall be turned in. The national government's commissioner of mediation, John B. Denmore, has been continuing the most urgent effort to bring about an agreement or a consent to arbitration. Governor Ferris, after spending some days in an investigation on the ground, can offer no better assurance than that the strike will wear out. Order is maintained but the extreme conditions of suspended work are evident and not with any prospect of relief.

Mexican Refugees Get Northern Shelter

More to set at rest rumors than to establish new rule, orders were issued from Washington this week to the officers of the army on the Mexican border to hold refugees from either of the Mexican armies who came across the line. There was probably no ground for the statement that the men who fled to the United States were being deprived of their arms and sent back defenseless, a gross violation of the rules of war. The law of nations has been recognized as protecting the man who flees to neutral soil, and that principle has been laid down in one of the decisions of the Hague court. Whenever troops from either side of conflict take shelter in neutral territory the requirement to which all civilized nations agree is that they shall be interned—that is to say, disarmed and held until the war is over.

Since the Mexican war began the United States has interned—the war term for arrested—a considerable number of soldiers of one or the other army and has imprisoned them. There were at San Diego, Cal., a few weeks ago several hundred of these men, brought there in guarded trains and to be kept under guard. The merit of the rule is obvious, both out of consideration of the men, who would be in peril if returned, and as a protection to the neutral country against being subjected to the running in and out of combatants. It is

and its prospects are of great extensions. The first effect of the announced distribution of the profits among the workers has been a spectacular camping of men and their families about its gates with a determination to find employment, in itself an indication of the contrast that the pay affords to that of the country at large. Its second is to arouse a discussion among other manufacturers and among men who study social problems closely as to the wisdom of the policy.

Among the motor manufacturers gathered at New York for the automobile show, the New York Sun's canvass shows a general dissent from the Ford plan. They declare that it cannot be followed in other motor factories, the \$5 wage and eight-hour day being out of the question. Mr. Ford's purpose is not agreed on all hands to be entirely philanthropic. He is believed by some of his competitors to have calculated shrewdly on protection against labor troubles and upon filling his shops with highly skilled workmen, while the value of the publicity his action brings also is considered upon as having been taken into account. Beyond this there has been outright criticism of Mr. Ford for having used his peculiar prosperity as a means of upsetting the labor market, creating discontent and in the end giving even his own men a doubtful benefit. The balance between the approval that comes to the Ford concern and the criticism of its course will be worked out only after fuller observation of its effects.

Mexican Refugees Get Northern Shelter

More to set at rest rumors than to establish new rule, orders were issued from Washington this week to the officers of the army on the Mexican border to hold refugees from either of the Mexican armies who came across the line. There was probably no ground for the statement that the men who fled to the United States were being deprived of their arms and sent back defenseless, a gross violation of the rules of war. The law of nations has been recognized as protecting the man who flees to neutral soil, and that principle has been laid down in one of the decisions of the Hague court. Whenever troops from either side of conflict take shelter in neutral territory the requirement to which all civilized nations agree is that they shall be interned—that is to say, disarmed and held until the war is over.

Since the Mexican war began the United States has interned—the war term for arrested—a considerable number of soldiers of one or the other army and has imprisoned them. There were at San Diego, Cal., a few weeks ago several hundred of these men, brought there in guarded trains and to be kept under guard. The merit of the rule is obvious, both out of consideration of the men, who would be in peril if returned, and as a protection to the neutral country against being subjected to the running in and out of combatants. It is

MERIT SYSTEM IS MENACED

Editorial Takes a New England Instance to Show How Spoils Idea Persists

There has come to the Monitor in formation as to a postal employee in a Massachusetts town, whose position is put in peril by another congressional rider, a case which may be taken as typical of others throughout the country. It is this: The man is at present assistant postmaster in a second-class postoffice. He entered the service in the same office 12 years ago, taking a civil service examination and beginning as a clerk. Two years ago, the assistant postmaster was appointed an inspector and he standing next in line was promoted to his place. Up to this time he had been protected in his employment by the civil service laws, which require examination for clerks.

Under the order of Sept. 30, 1910, assistant postmasters in first and second-class offices were placed in the classified service and were to be filled only by men who had either taken the examination before advancement or who subjected themselves to tests that would satisfy the postmaster-general of their fitness. Thus he was protected against political interference in the assistant postmastership. Now it is proposed to annual the civil service status of these officials, with the result, if it is done, that the higher positions, where responsibility is the greater and efficiency the more needed, are exposed to party change. Personally, it makes acceptance of promotion perilous, as the employee is deprived of his protection.

An outright proposal in Congress to annual the order of 1910 would probably have difficulty. Public opinion is strong enough in this day for the merit system to make itself felt in Congress on any proposal of returning any part of the service to the spoils basis. That chance is avoided by covering the annualment into the postal appropriation bill, making it an inconspicuous item in an important bill and in case of the bill's passage giving the President no opportunity to veto it without refusing his approval to the whole postal appropriation.

The rider method of making over laws is under general condemnation but it continues to be practised to an extent that amounts to defiance of the public's will. Unfortunately the Wilson administration has not yet been marked by a conspicuous defense of the merit system. In two instances it has yielded to the demand of the party in represents for a freer distribution of spoils. In both, the case was complicated with general legislation and the veto power could not be told what it is.

exercised against the single feature of the bill. The income tax section of the new tariff law provided for the appointment of all the employees it would add to the service outside the civil service rules. President Wilson excused the provision on the ground that there need be no fear that the quality of appointments would suffer at his hands. The second instance is in the new currency bill, where again the addition to the pay-rolls of the government is made without the inconvenient interference of a test of the merits of the men who want the places.

With these precedents, there is cause for apprehension of how the President would regard the request that he cut off the postal service from its needed appropriation because of the rider on the supply bill. Following his own precedent, he would say that the appointees would be of the right sort when named by him. But this confidence fails to satisfy the demand that the public service shall not be opened at any new point to the pressure for political appointments. The amendment of the bill in Congress is the secure way to defend the service.

There would be little to the case if it were only personal. The protection of men in their places cannot interest the public if that is the whole consideration. Is it necessary to go back to the primary reasons for protecting the service? They are solely that the public service shall be kept up to efficiency by the filling of all its places on competitive tests of the fitness of the applicants. The postal system as it now is presents the most complete argument for the merit plan. Its efficiency is the source of national pride and the convenience of every patron. By no possibility could there have been such a demonstration of capacity and order as was made in the recent holiday season, no chance that the parcel post would be brought as readily to perform its useful service, if all along men had been appointed through party pressure instead of through practical and open tests of their fitness.

In the sweeping along of the great tide of legislation that Congress handles, a matter of even this consequence easily escapes attention. It is only so that an enactment that impairs the people's service and makes it the politicians' plunder stands even remote chance. It ought at least to be brought to the open, where if there is any other defense for it than the wish to capture all possible offices

in the service, the public would be told what it is.

necessarily an impartial law and no discrimination is shown between the federal and the constitutionalists.

Suffragists Walk to Capitals of States

With the assembling of the legislatures in a portion of the states there comes a renewal of the effort to bring about the adoption of woman's suffrage. The eastern states will be the object of the campaign, in the hope that when equal suffrage crossed the Mississippi and captured Illinois, it began a forward movement from the newer to the older commonwealths. New York, Massachusetts and Maryland are to witness earnest attempts to secure the legislature's approval. Albany is the point of attack by another of the miniature armies of peace, a small company of women having started up the Hudson under the command of "General" Rosalie Jones. Moved by the example of the New York women, the members of the Congressional Union, a suffrage organization with headquarters at Washington, have made plans for a similar march upon Annapolis. The effort to secure action by Congress is also to be renewed by this body.

Not all the eastern states can take advantage of the short method that brought Illinois into the column of equal suffrage states. There the passage of a bill by the Legislature giving women the right to vote for all officers elected by general ballot was sufficient. In Massachusetts, by way of contrast, the Legislature can do no more than put a constitutional amendment through the first stage, with the necessity of the Legislature of the following year repeating the action and the voters of the state approving at a subsequent election. The Bay state's Legislature is in a curiously mixed political condition, with the Democrats and Progressives having a majority in the lower house and the Republicans barely holding the Senate. The two thirds vote of the House of Representatives will be secured if the Democrats and Progressives, both committed to suffrage by their platforms, have the aid of the usual proportion of the Republicans. The Governor, who is a Democrat, recommends the submission of the question to the voters. Conditions seem to favor the success of the preliminary stage in this state, where the suffrage cause had its earliest champions.

New York Still Wants Money Control

New York bankers gave their views on the number of regional reserve banks to be established in the country under the new currency bill to the organization committee provided by the act at a hearing held in their city Monday. The committee is a temporary one, having no other duty than to tour the country, collect evidence and make a report on the location of the proposed banks, which the permanent board of control, the federal reserve board, may adopt, amend or reject. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston held the New York hearing and from there went to Boston for a hearing Friday. The big bankers of the city that has been the money center of the nation offered their opinion chiefly to the point that there should be a central bank in fact if not in name. Some of them who were conspicuous in opposition to the bill when in process of framing and sharpshotted critics of its provisions were present in ad using how it should be carried out. They urged a great bank for the entire East, with such branches as might seem to be needed for local accommodation. They modestly permitted it to be inferred that New York should be its seat, although one of them, J. P. Morgan, was agreeable to Boston having it, although he was not less earnest than the others for a great institution.

There is reason for the astonishment that follows the declaration of these financiers that they should propose to accomplish by a strain of the privilege the bill gives what was distinctly rejected in the consideration of methods by Congress. The regional bank they advocate is a central bank, a great institution which should come as near as it can to being a bank in name. Some of them who were conspicuous in opposition to the bill when in process of framing and sharpshotted critics of its provisions were present in ad using how it should be carried out. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded by the provision of not less than eight nor more than 12 regional banks. That its intent would be to give the public the largest possible retention of its financial power. They make a plausible case for their plan, but are answered by reference to the debates in Congress and the words of President Wilson. Congress was called upon to provide a national system, useful equally to all parts of the country, and it responded

Boston Closes Its Appeal

(Continued from page one)

business situation. He favored bringing all of New England into the zone covered by a regional bank in Boston.

Asked by Secretary McAdoo as to the location of regional bank cities on the Atlantic coast, Mr. Abbott proposed Boston, New York and Philadelphia. He did not care to offer any recommendations for the Southwest, which he said presented a difficult problem and one with which he was not familiar.

When pressed to name other centers he gave San Francisco for the Pacific coast, St. Louis for the Southwest, and Chicago for the Northwest. He said he was not sufficiently familiar with the conditions in the central section of the country remaining to name any cities there. He did not favor Washington as a bank center.

Mr. Abbott admitted that time and accessibility played an important part in the division of the country. The new system, he said, would make it possible to send notes of a regional bank if established in Boston all over the country at par, which cannot now be done.

Plan Is Presented

W. D. Higgins, an investment broker of this city, presented a plan for dividing the country into regional districts with statistics.

W. R. Whiting, vice-president of the Protective Bankers Association of New England, declared Connecticut cities should transact their finances with Boston rather than with New York and agreed to submit his reasons with figures to the committee.

E. Moody Boynton then made a plea for the establishment of a regional bank in Boston.

John Graham, president of the International Trust Company of this city asked if a change of name of bank which enters the system was necessary, but Secretary McAdoo said that he was not prepared officially to answer but assumed no change would be necessary.

Charles G. Allen, of the Portland National Bank of Maine, said Boston's system of clearing checks was very satisfactory and hoped that a regional bank would be located in Boston. He said that present conditions of maintaining reserves at Albany would be remedied by the new system which would enable the banks to do that business with Boston.

Governor Speaks

Governor Walsh, William A. Gaston, Josiah Quincy and Maj. Henry L. Higginson were among those heard at the afternoon session yesterday. Each emphasized the necessity of New England's finances being governed by its own men who were thoroughly familiar with local resources and needs. They opposed New York as a center for a branch bank in Boston. New York's financiers, they agreed, would overlook the call for money from New England when it was needed in their own city.

The testimony of the nearly fourscore bankers of Boston and New England at the two sessions yesterday that started at 10 o'clock and did not finish until long after four, with a two-hour intermission, was based on one line of argument. New England was declared to be capable of taking care of the large demands from her manufacturing and other industries as proved by her excellent financial record. This section was upheld as a geographical and financially harmonious unit with an individual local system of check collections, and by the express intentions of the act entitled to a regional reserve bank.

Purpose Not Fulfilled

Proposed addition of New England to the New York district was said to be against the purpose of the act, as it would constitute a large central bank with dominating influences. Through questions put by Secretary McAdoo, the argument of the New York interests that a large central bank in the East was necessary to secure European respect was refuted as of no importance, and it was even said that foreign business was so small as to be almost negligible.

Major Higginson in opening the afternoon session said that it would seem to him that Boston should have a bank.

"What territory would you include?" asked Secretary McAdoo.

"Most of New England," was the reply. "I suppose that part of Connecticut deals more with New York than with Boston and also the western part of Massachusetts does. I regard the central board as the whole thing."

"From that point of view, you don't believe in one big central bank?" asked Mr. McAdoo.

"I'm a Democrat," replied the major. "You can't change men's ability, nor keep them from reaping the fruits of their ability and work—to do that you would have to change the universe; to do that seems to me a task even beyond the powers of the Democratic party."

Providence Man There

Robert W. Taft of Providence said five of the eight national banks there have a bank in Boston, though the bulk of exchange is at present with New York.

D. A. Davis of Bethel, Vt., said that though something was said about his state's being more naturally allied with New York than with Boston, the reason for this state of things lay in the exchanges. Under the new law he favored a bank in Boston. His own bank comes to Boston for its reserve now.

Congressman Rogers of Lowell said he had been canvassing his district and found a unanimity in favor of a bank in Boston.

John J. Martin, president of the Exchange Trust Company and of the Real Estate Exchange, brought word from his affiliations that a bank in Boston is de-

sired and said, too, that he has found the men of Maine in accord with this idea.

H. W. Stevens of Hartford said that he was sent here, not to oppose a regional bank for Boston, but to present a sentiment in favor of a bank in New York with which Boston would be affiliated. The sentiment of Connecticut is almost unanimous, he said; the sentiment of Hartford entirely so.

Portland Man Heard

Silas B. Adams of Portland said his board of trade was perfectly willing to leave it to the judgment of the Boston bankers.

Francis H. Dewey, representing the Worcester clearing house was in favor of Boston.

F. W. Mansfield, who said he was "not yet state treasurer, though elected," spoke both as for labor and for the office which he is to occupy. On both sides, he believed Boston should have the tail of her reserve bank kite.

Governor Walsh said that Massachusetts is the only state in the Union which has indorsed the national administration's currency policy by going Democratic, whereupon Mr. McAdoo interrupted him to propose New Jersey.

The Governor thought that the cities in Connecticut close to the New York line might be left out of the Boston district.

Charles S. Hichborn of Augusta, representing 24 banks in Maine, was in favor of the Boston bank. Charles B. Strecke of Boston demanded one also.

F. W. Estabrook of Nashua and A. L. Aiken of Worcester both said they favored a Boston bank and wished to bring their reserves back here from Albany, where they now are. Congressman J. J.

BOARD BARRED FROM TAKING HAND IN STRIKES

Nothing in Law to Permit It to Investigate at Once Labor Troubles in Michigan and Colorado Is Reply to Criticism

METHODS OUTLINED

WASHINGTON—Replying to the criticism that they should promptly investigate the mining strikes in Michigan and Colorado, the members of the recently appointed industrial relations commission point out that they are clothed with no authority authorizing them to make investigations of that character. There is nothing in the law establishing the commission, it is pointed out, permitting it to interfere in labor disputes and act as a board of conciliation and mediation.

In the language of the law, the commission is empowered to study industrial conditions, with a view to ascertaining

"the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation and report its conclusions thereon." It must do its work in three years and make its final report. Preliminary reports may be filed from time to time, should the commission prefer.

The attitude of the commission with regard to present industrial disturbances is set out in a resolution it has just adopted, as follows:

"Inasmuch as there seems to be mis- understanding as to the powers and duties of the commission, wide publicity should be given to the fact that under the law creating it, this commission has no power whatsoever to act as a board of mediation or to interfere in any manner in the attempted settlement of such controversies; however, in carrying out its duty to discover the underlying causes of industrial unrest, it will investigate existing as well as past conditions."

It is announced that the commission has between 30 and 40 agents in the field, in all parts of the country, studying industrial conditions. These agents for the most part do not make their government employment known in doing their work. One of them, for instance, for a month has been living the life of the unemployed in several large eastern cities. His associates do not know but he is definitely one of them. Another has been for several weeks at work as a coal miner in the bituminous fields of the middle West. Another has secured employment as a longshoreman, and others still are working quietly in the mills and factories and in the building trades—anywhere where it seems likely that important information is to be had.

It is said that this plan of having a considerable number of the field agents of the commission live the lives of the classes which they are studying is proving to be highly satisfactory. Certain important data, hitherto unavailable in authoritative form, are now accessible through this new departure. This policy will undoubtedly give the commission much first hand information about the point of view of labor as to many of the great economic questions of the day, information which it must have if it is to get down to the "underlying causes" of industrial unrest.

Members of the commission, in explaining this work of its agents, say that publicity would prevent the securing of the desired information. The information is so essential to the work the commission is to do that it has felt justified in securing it in the way here outlined.

The commission, as finally organized, has restricted powers of inquiry, and may not touch any acute situation. This means that it is barred from interfering in labor disputes, and from making reports concerning such disputes.

It is the belief of Congress that the report of the new commission will point the way to additional legislation, and also be helpful in creating a strong body of public opinion which will tend to secure right results at all times and in all cases.

The Horace Memorial Baptist church has elected: Treasurer, Walter E. Daly; Deacons, Ernest E. Lord, William H. Tucker; trustees, William Martin, Thomas Bell, Bertram T. Martin; superintendent Sunday school, Alexander Martin; president Ladies Circle, Mrs. Ernest E. Lord; president Christian Endeavor society, Mark Foxon.

F. R. Day, former general secretary of

Mitchell of Marlboro wanted part of New York in the Boston district; F. H. Vaux of the Real Estate Exchange presented resolutions passed by that body, and Jerome Jones demanded a Boston bank as a matter of merchant pride.

W. H. Brackett of Brattleboro, Vt., thought all New England should be included in the Boston district; John K. Bates of Portland was in favor of Boston, and Whitfield Tuck of Wakefield said the committee couldn't possibly go wrong on the question of giving a bank to Boston.

At this point Governor Walsh came in, on his first day of duty in office. Colonel Gaston was testifying at the moment and claiming that when trouble blows, New York always does look out for herself, and would even if Boston were the tail of her reserve bank kite.

Governor Walsh said that Massachusetts is the only state in the Union which has indorsed the national administration's currency policy by going Democratic, whereupon Mr. McAdoo interrupted him to propose New Jersey.

The Governor thought that the cities in Connecticut close to the New York line might be left out of the Boston district.

The last speaker was Josiah Quincy, who argued against a big New York bank and presented a carefully worked out plan for districting the whole country, equalizing the districts as nearly as possible. He provided for 10 banks, or even 12. In his list the New England district would be fifth, the leader of the second division.

White Wash Crepe Gowns with Taffeta Coates in delicate colorings, also embroidered mull with coatee effect of taffeta.

Wool Crepon Gowns in new colorings for Spring, with yoke and sleeves of embroidered batiste, effective girdles in contrasting colors, skirt in pannier model.

White Ratine Gowns embroidered in the smart colored wool effects, elaborately trimmed with filet lace. Girdle and piping of colored voile.

Handsome New Taffeta Dresses with the new circular flounces and ruffles, also embroidered white wash voile gowns with Bengaline sashes.

New White Serge Suits; coats made in short, trig model, moire trimmed. Skirt draped at hips, also draped sleeves.

New Wool Crepe Suits in plain materials and shepherd check effects. Many have the effective ruffle of lace or net at neck and sleeves.

New Silk Moire and Crepe Silk Moire Suits with short coats and tier skirts. Trimmed with novelty buttons and ornaments of self material.

New Linen Suits with crepe collar and cuffs. Coat in short, snappy model, with tier skirt. Pearl button trimmings.

New Motor and Travelling Coats for Women, also new outing or sport coats and new afternoon and evening wraps.

Taffeta Blouses, in white, pink or maize, are the latest offering in this important item of women's apparel. Crepe de chine, net and lace, and chiffon are also to be had in new styles.

New Chiffon Petticoats come in street and evening shades. Tango or dancing skirts are of chiffon and crepe de chine. The Modesty skirt for dancing is novel.

Fancy Crepe Lingerie Waists lead. These are variously trimmed; many show color. New hand-made French waists are made effective with touches of etru lace and embroidery. The new waists are very blosy and show many novel vest ideas.

Silk Sweaters are correct for piazza and outing wear. Angora sweaters in bright coloring are very fashionable, also the soft, light-weight Shetlands.

Separate Skirts favor the tier or ripple flounce models. In these new styles are white serges, English and French wash ratines, plaid eponges, fancy crepes and washable duvetines. Also new plaid wool skirts for outing.

New Wash Dresses for women are considerably trimmed with laces, and ruffles and ribbons. Fancy and Canton Crepes lead; flowered voiles and muslins are popular; linens, piques and ginghams are shown in smart models.

White Buck or French Bronze Kid Boots are fashionable for women. Patent Leather Colonials with Louis Cuban heels are new. For dancing and party wear are Corthurn slippers, made of patent colt or satin.

Men's Imported Golf Coats and Vests of Himalaya and Vicuna wool; new Silk and Linen Pajamas, and new imported corduroy crash Lounging Garments for travel; also new importations of Walking Sticks.

Men's light-weight Hosiery in mercerized lisle, lisle thread and French silk, in black and plain colors; also fancies.

Men's Underwear in gauze weights of cotton, lisle thread, merino and silk. Shirts and drawers or union suits in all styles for tropical climates.

Special Dancing Pumps for men, made with a specially prepared non-slip sole.

Patent Colt Evening Pumps.

Regulation Dress Boots.

White Buck or Canvas Oxfords for Piazza wear.

Spring Reefs for Boys, of blue serge, shepherd check, covert and fancy cheviot.

Boys' Dombey and Oliver Twist Suits of linen, serge and broadcloth.

Boys' French Rompers—A combination wash suit.

New importations of men's four-in-hand scarfs in all the smart silks; also men's striped silk shirts, and crepe de chine shirts with self or colored satin stripe.

Men's Imported Golf Coats and Vests of Himalaya and Vicuna wool; new Silk and Linen Pajamas, and new imported corduroy crash Lounging Garments for travel; also new importations of Walking Sticks.

Men's light-weight Hosiery in mercerized lisle, lisle thread and French silk, in black and plain colors; also fancies.

Men's Underwear in gauze weights of cotton, lisle thread, merino and silk. Shirts and drawers or union suits in all styles for tropical climates.

Special Dancing Pumps for men, made with a specially prepared non-slip sole.

Patent Colt Evening Pumps.

Regulation Dress Boots.

White Buck or Canvas Oxfords for Piazza wear.

Spring Reefs for Boys, of blue serge, shepherd check, covert and fancy cheviot.

Boys' Dombey and Oliver Twist Suits of linen, serge and broadcloth.

Boys' French Rompers—A combination wash suit.

New importations of men's four-in-hand scarfs in all the smart silks; also men's striped silk shirts, and crepe de chine shirts with self or colored satin stripe.

Men's Imported Golf Coats and Vests of Himalaya and Vicuna wool; new Silk and Linen Pajamas, and new imported corduroy crash Lounging Garments for travel; also new importations of Walking Sticks.

Men's light-weight Hosiery in mercerized lisle, lisle thread and French silk, in black and plain colors; also fancies.

Men's Underwear in gauze weights of cotton, lisle thread, merino and silk. Shirts and drawers or union suits in all styles for tropical climates.

Special Dancing Pumps for men, made with a specially prepared non-slip sole.

Patent Colt Evening Pumps.

Regulation Dress Boots.

White Buck or Canvas Oxfords for Piazza wear.

Spring Reefs for Boys, of blue serge, shepherd check, covert and fancy cheviot.

Boys' Dombey and Oliver Twist Suits of linen, serge and broadcloth.

Boys' French Rompers—A combination wash suit.

New importations of men's four-in-hand scarfs in all the smart silks; also men's striped silk shirts, and crepe de chine shirts with self or colored satin stripe.

Men's Imported Golf Coats and Vests of Himalaya and Vicuna wool; new Silk and Linen Pajamas, and new imported corduroy crash Lounging Garments for travel; also new importations of Walking Sticks.

Men's light-weight Hosiery in mercerized lisle, lisle thread and French silk, in black and plain colors; also fancies.

Men's Underwear in gauze weights of cotton, lisle thread, merino and silk. Shirts and drawers or union suits in all styles for tropical climates.

Special Dancing Pumps for men, made with a specially prepared non-slip sole.

Patent Colt Evening Pumps.

Regulation Dress Boots.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BLOUSE WITH THE VEST EFFECT

Neck finished with a Medici frill

Vest effects, whether they are plain or made soft with fulness, are found in many of the newest and prettiest blouses. This one can be finished with a Medici frill or left plain, and while the frill is attractive and smart it is not always becoming.

The elongated shoulders mean the latest and most approved lines, while also the sleeves that are sewed in at that point mean simplified making. A separate chemisette can be used when occasion requires. The blouse is a good one for many different uses. It is charming for the gown with skirt to match and it is very pretty to wear with the coat suit.

Just now there is a very great tendency toward the complete costume idea and, if the collar and cuffs are made of the suiting material, the three-piece costume becomes complete.

For the medium size the blouse will require 2½ yards of material 27, 17½ yards 36, 15½ yards 44 inches wide; with 5/8 yard 27 for the collar and cuffs, 5/8 yard 44 for the full front and frill, 1/2 yard 18 for the chemisette.

The pattern of the blouse (8001) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inch bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

NEW DISH

Would you like to surprise the family with a new dish in the vegetable line? Try this and no doubt you will be asked to have it often, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Boil sweet potatoes, peel and cut them in slices lengthwise, then fry them in butter until brown, and cut in dice. Drain canned corn, heat it in melted butter, add the diced sweet potatoes, also a red and green pepper, which have been cut small and parboiled.

HARDWOOD FLOORS AND FINISH

Best materials and their cost

The best hardwood floors are the close-grained maple and birches and quartered oak. The latter requires a paste filler for the open pores, which it is best to buy prepared and to use according to instructions. But before filling, after the final scraping and sandpapering, oak should receive a thin coat of white shellac and a second thin coat after the filler has been properly used and sandpapered. On the other woods one coat of white shellac is enough. There should not be enough body in the coating either to darken the wood or to remain unabsorbed on the surface. Then the only finish should be wax, applied either as a weak solution in turpentine, using a four-inch flat brush or rubbed in the old way in a prepared paste form. A very light film of it can be used and polished only with old carpet. Or, to avoid wax, use a heavier finish of shellac, slightly rubbed down with medium grade levigated pumice and linseed oil. Shellac has this great merit—it changes color very little, it is always hard and local repairs can be made with no apparent difference. But the essence of right economic finish is to have nothing on the surface that cannot readily be removed yearly, or every few years, at little trouble and expense, and beeswax is the only substance of this nature and parts, writes Frederic Parsons in *Suburban Life*.

White shellac and wax alone should be used on maple and white birch, and shellac for hard pine, and only light coatings, for pine changes its color naturally more than any other wood. Oak floors require the additional paste filler and, if staining is called for, the filler and pigment stain are combined and used right on the wood. Orange shellac may be used with red birch, if the warm tone is desired; and a rich mahogany finish can be given, equal almost to the real wood, by first staining with a turpentine solution of burnt umber and madder-lake pigments. Aniline stains are best avoided unless by an expert finisher; and, as there is much difference in native tone and absorptive nature of birch boards, staining calls for care and some experience. As a practise I do not recommend staining or coloring any of the best hardwoods. Oiling alone is an excellent way to harden the wood, and this gradually darkens it, but for a mahogany dining room a well-stained birch floor would make the finest margin for an oriental rug. But it must be remembered that a true stain does not lie on the surface; it must sink in and become part of the surface pores. A hardwood will not so absorb stain. The plan is to well coat the wood with a stain much darker than desired and after coating to remove all the surface stain with rags. It would also be wise to finish those local parts that get much foot-wear with an extra body of shellac and to watch that the wear is not allowed to get through it.

A 10-roomed suburban house, with halls, pantry, etc., will cost for hardwood floors throughout from \$200 to \$500. I have especially in view herein the small purse and the owner who tries to help himself, and because of its pleasing grain, durable nature and low cost, the "slash" pine floor deserves every consideration either for bungalow or larger houses. Not being so hard it is more absorptive of pigment stain. The grain is often beautiful and has the merit of "taking the eye off" wear and condition, and is less monotonous and hard-looking than the close-grained pine. Uncolored and in white shellac it is an excellent

SHOULDER LINE NOW LOWERED

Once on a time a gown whose shoulder seam extended beyond the actual line of the shoulder would have been returned to the dressmaker as a careless fit. At present, however, the shoulder line is one half or three quarters way down to the elbow is the only fashionable kind. This gives a narrowed appearance to the top of the waist, which is so much sought after just now, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The whole silhouette is straight and narrow. The lines which the corsetieres aim for are straight and unbroken from shoulder line to hip, ending with a swirled-in appearance around the ankles. Gowns for afternoon and evening wear that follow these lines have strange little tails attached in the form of trains, which are quite as likely to come from the front or side as from the back.



SHIRT BOSOMS

The shirt bosoms which were introduced in chiffon on the chiffon and crepe de chine blouses this winter are evidently to continue as the distinguishing feature of the tailored waists for early spring, says the New York Tribune. There is one difference, however; they are now developed in a contrasting material. For instance, on a model in lightweight linen the shirt bosom is of plaited handkerchief linen, with a tiny floral design in color scattered over it, this color not being repeated on the Robespierre collar.

USING UP EVERY BIT OF FOOD

Ways of stopping waste in a household

It is a common practise to throw away little scraps of bacon or meat fat. But all this represents money. It can be tried out, clarified and used for frying purposes. The bacon scraps and rinds should be fried crisp and added to the stockpot, whether also should go parings of onions, pieces of celery too coarse for eating, tops and odd pieces of turnips, carrots, parsnips and other vegetables.

When the juice has been squeezed from a lemon the peel should be kept, for strips of it will come in useful for flavoring the syrup in which fruit is to be stewed, and, if shredded very fine, they are a decided improvement on the flavor of pies, says a New York Press writer.

Few people ever think of making use of the peeling and cores of fruit; yet the most valuable properties of such fruits as apples and pears are just under the skin, and they can be made to furnish the basis for a delicious pudding. Cleanse the fruits before peeling, and in peeling place all good parings and cores in one heap, and all rusted portions of the skin in another. Stew the former until quite soft in sufficient water to cover them; then set to strain in a muslin bag as in making jelly. When all juice is extracted boil the liquid with sugar till the tint deepens. Take off the fire and add enough cornstarch slaked in cold water to thicken. Bring it to a boil and pour it into a mold. Leave in a cool place to set and serve with a little thin custard or cream.

Oatmeal porridge, cracked wheat or breakfast food of any kind left over from the morning's meal will make a delicious pudding if milk, a little more sugar, an egg, and perhaps a very small amount of suet are added.

The uses of crusts and stale pieces of bread are manifold. In the guise of croutons—that is, cut into small squares and fried in very hot fat—they are delicious with soup, and pieces of dry bread soaked in milk and water form the foundation of cheese souffle—a cheap and very

PLANNING GRASS IN GARDENS

Don't pepper principal plot with little flower beds

The lawn bears a very close correlation to borders and paths in garden making. It is perhaps the most important factor in all well-planned gardens; for some gardens may have no borders at all and others may not be large enough to warrant the use of paths. It may be taken as a general fundamental rule that in small gardens the grass should be confined to a single area. In some cases, however, circumstances may make it desirable to break this rule. When such is the case, the second grass area should be subordinate to the principal one, both in form and size, and if possible, should be reserved for a totally different purpose from the principal one. The necessity for these considerations is evident. For when a garden is bisected so that there are two areas of grass of equal size, the element of symmetry is at once introduced. This is fatal to a good pictorial effect; as disastrous as it would be for an artist

to introduce in a picture equal areas of landscape and sky. Grass when properly managed always gives a feeling of repose or homeliness to a garden. It is necessary to exercise care both with respect to the number and the kind of trees used because too much shade will prevent the good development of grass and if the trees are of species that have large numbers of surface feeding roots, the grass will suffer, because these roots will take up most of the moisture and the food which should go to the grass itself. Among the trees which should never be placed in small gardens are silver maple, and the various willows and poplars.

At least one of the edges of the lawn should come in intimate contact with the flower border where grass and flower may blend and form an apparently natural union. It is a good plan even to let the border push out more or less into the lawn at one or perhaps more points so as to vary the outline.

Avoid peppering the principal grass plot with numerous, insignificant little flower beds, especially if these are of set shapes such as crescents, stars and triangles. This does not mean that beds may not be judiciously placed in angles where one wall joins another, nor in similar places around the house. Such beds should always be in the entrant angles, never on the salient points. In planning the lawn it is also well to bear in mind that the simpler the shape of the grass plot itself the easier will it be to keep the area mown and looking trim and neat.

It is desired to use beds to any considerable extent in a lawn, it is best to group them at one or two points so that each group will be harmonious in itself. In order to secure harmony, it is necessary that the beds should blend more or less with each other so as to form together a general figure. One good plan is to divide a rectangular space up into four smaller rectangles by cross paths of grass. A modification and improvement of this is to set a square in the center of these four small rectangles so that the points of the square will come opposite the centers of the paths which bend obliquely and extending all around the center square. The four outside beds would then have each one side oblique and parallel with the square in the center.

There are many other wastes that might just as well be converted into nutritious foods. Cheese rinds should be put aside to be grated and served on toast. Bones are usually thrown away, or used only once for soup, whereas it is always possible to serve three good courses of soup from them. The kernels of prunes, plums, peaches and all stone-fruits should be ground and used for flavoring desserts. Croquettes, hash and many delicious stews and meat loaves can be made from leftover meats. The food chopper is one of the greatest of kitchen economies.

HOT SANDWICHES

If crackers are toasted slightly, then dipped quickly into boiling salted water, spread with a little marmalade or jelly, made into sandwiches and put into the oven for a moment, they will be found a tasty accompaniment to the cup of tea—Chicago Tribune.

"The Law of a Household"

A BOOK BY EUNICE BEECHER

Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in house-keeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house-keeping and serves at once.—Toledo Blade.

One of Numerous Testimonies Concerning "The Law of a Household."

Brookline, Mass., December 1913.

The book came to my notice a few months ago, and I was much impressed with its wise and helpful ideas, and with the thought that while it was written for the home of a middle-class family, it would be equally helpful for the home of a few servants, or even the home where only one is employed. As I study the book I am more and more impressed that the author has a real knowledge of efficiency in all walks of life, and such help as "The Law of a Household" gives to keepers makes the business of housekeeping less and less the problem many seem to find it. It is at the foundation of efficiency, and there can and should be a system in the household business. There is no reason why it should not have laws for its guidance. Enforcement of laws makes for efficiency. The keynote of efficiency is struck when it is said, "Know what you want done, know how to do it, and, now when you wish it done, see that it is done."

It is great, admire the business-like side of your book on household management. Even in comparatively small houses, and in an important one, it should apply the same systematic management as in your larger house. Housekeeping is a business, and an important one if properly conducted. Your book should be of very great service to housekeepers, and I am glad you have published it.—New England Housekeeper.

Published by SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., BOSTON

For Sale by All Book Stores

EGGS A L'ITALIENNE

Boil the requisite number of eggs hard (not less than 15 minutes), shell and keep hot. Make a dressing in proportion of one pint milk, a piece of butter size of small egg, and two teaspoons cornstarch which has been dissolved in two tablespoons cold milk. When all has boiled up and thickened to consistency of thick cream, add salt and pepper (a little cayenne if liked). Cut eggs in half lengthwise and pour hot dressing over them. Serve at once. May be garnished with chopped parsley.

BELMONT BANANAS

Wipe five bananas and loosen a section of skin from each one. Put bananas in a graniteware pan and bake until soft. Remove from skins, cut in thirds crosswise and roll in powdered dried macaroons. Arrange in serving dish and pour around the following sauce: Beat one half tumbler of currant jelly with a silver fork and add two thirds of a cupful of boiling water. Add one teaspoonful of arrowroot diluted with two tablespoonsfuls of cold water, and bring to the boiling point; then add one tablespoonful of butter, bit by bit, and one teaspoonful of lemon juice.—Woman's Home Companion

Beaman & Hendee

351-353 SOUTH BROADWAY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

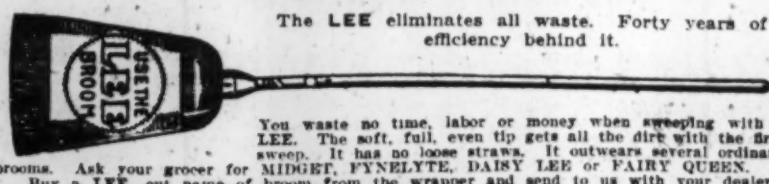
Infants' Dainty Wearables

We specialize on Infants' Apparel. Much of it is hand-made—especially for us. Layettes at a wide range of prices, including every article the baby needs.

SLIPS, fancy or plain—SKIRTS, muslin or flannelette—DRESSES—CAPS—COATS

THE EFFICIENT BROOM

The LEE eliminates all waste. Forty years of efficiency behind it.

 You waste no time, labor or money when sweeping with a LEE. The soft, full, even tip gets all the dirt with the first sweep. It has a straight, even, even tip. It is the only broom that is not a brush. LIDGET, FENWELTY, DAIRY LEE or FAIRY QUEEN. Buy a LEE, cut name of broom from the wrapper and send to us with your dealer's name and receive free LEE'S artistic broom holder.

LEE BROOM & DUSTER COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IOWA LINCOLN, NEB.

Bullock's

Los Angeles

"To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions." "To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree." "To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness." "To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it." "To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows in strength and understanding.

"The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

Pre-Inventory Sale of Furniture, Carpets and Draperies

The first sale we have really ever held is now on. You will find it somewhat out of the ordinary—on account of the high quality of the merchandise, the large reductions and the absence of price juggling.

There is no article in connection with home furnishings that cannot be bought during this sale at very materially reduced prices. A new pricing together with the old will clearly show the amount of the saving.

BETTER TRADE HERE NOW

PEASE BROS. FURNITURE CO.

640-646 SO. HILL STREET, LOS ANGELES

Fall Styles in Clothes

For Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Everything in the big stock of this big store reflects the intelligent service of trained buyers and courteous salesmen.

Stein-Bloch Clothes for Men
Stratford System Clothes
for Young Men

 MENS & BOYS WOMEN & GIRLS OUTFITTERS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

New California Crepes,

California Importations



THESE crepe weaves, washable fabrics that require no ironing—effective—and inexpensive—only 20 cents the yard. A just received importation from Japan—old blues, the rose colorings, ecru, soft greens, violets—and white. Samples sent on request.

J. W. ROBINSON

Broadway and Third Los Angeles, Cal.

VILLE DE PARIS

312-322 SO. BROADWAY

912-922 SO. HILL STREET

A. FUSENOT CO.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ANNUAL SALE OF UNDERMUSLINS

BEGINS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1914

An event of especial interest to every woman in Los Angeles and vicinity. The sale offers: High Class Lingerie at Low Prices. Every garment maintains the "Ville" high standard of material and workmanship.

LIGHTING TABLE

An excellent scheme for lighting the dinner table is to have three lights in bays over the center. This throws a strong light on the center where the flowers are, but not all over the table, says the Denver Times. There should never be a strong light entirely over the table when a white cloth is used, for it reflects the light with unbecoming results.

Flannels that have become hard

NEW HAVEN BOND ISSUE REFUSED, ROAD PREPARED

Annulment of Public Service Board's Order Permitting Rail Company to Issue Debentures Said to Be Discounted

JUDGES GIVE REASONS

No financial embarrassment will be experienced by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, as there are other courses it may pursue, according to a statement made public today by Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors, in commenting on the ruling of the full bench of the supreme court in annulling the order of the public service commission approving the road's petition to issue \$67,562,000 worth of convertible debenture bonds.

At present, Mr. Elliott is in Washington whether he went following a meeting of the executive committee of the road where, it is understood he explained the concessions the road is required to make to federal government to avoid litigation.

Attorney-General McReynolds and Jesse C. Adams and T. W. Gregory, special assistants, were parties to a conference with Mr. Elliott and it was expected that the discussion would continue all day.

If the decision is merely on this point of convertible debenture bonds Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, believes the company still has the privilege to present another petition to the commission requesting authority to issue bonds without the convertible feature.

The opinion was written by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, and gives the grounds for the decision that the approval by the commission of an issue must relate to the present and not to a remote future, and that it is impossible that the commission can have or form an intelligent opinion whether the price at which the stock is to be issued during a period of 10 years is so low as to be consistent with public interest.

It asserts there is an element of uncertainty and speculation in an obligation of this character which is incompatible with a present opinion based upon known conditions as to the value of its component elements.

It is further contended that an order entered now that stock may be issued at par during that period of time can afford no security that the corporation will get an adequate return for its stock or that rates and charges fixed upon such a capitalization will be fair or that the rights of the other stockholders will be guarded properly.

The conclusions reached by the full bench of the supreme court are in accord with the minority report by Commissioner George W. Anderson that the approval of the order was illegal. Application was made to the commission by the road and 11 public hearings were held, beginning Sept. 9. On Oct. 14 the commission gave its approval of the issue, with Commissioner Anderson dissenting.

On Oct. 25 the petitioners, former Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut, Charles S. Ensign and Angeline F. B. Ensign, minority stockholders of the road, brought this proceeding. A hearing was given by Judge Sheldon, but owing to the importance of the issue it was brought before the full bench of the supreme court.

In the opinion it is said that the order of the commission must stand or fall as ~~whole~~ and the question recurs whether the statutes of this commonwealth authorize the issuance of convertible debentures as evidences of indebtedness.

"It is to be observed," it says, "that the answer to this question has nothing whatever to do with the general power of a corporation, unrestricted by any public supervision, to issue convertible debentures . . . nor with the right or duty of public boards made under other statutes with different powers to authorize the issuance of such securities, nor with the issuance of such securities in accordance with special statutes. The interpretation of our statutes alone is involved in this inquiry."

After a discussion of the statutes relating to the issuance of stock by railroads, the court says: "It is apparent from this review of the statutes that the progressively developed policy of the commonwealth has been to regulate and supervise the issue of stock and obligations by railroad corporations in such a way as to prevent stock watering or financial exploitation of such corporations.

"In earlier years statutes laid down general rules controlling the conduct of railroad corporations, but leaving the execution to the judgment of the stockholders and officers of the corporations. Since 1894, through the instrumentality of a public board, supervision of this corporate judgment has been required to the end that only such and so great financial obligations should be issued as would meet the reasonable necessities of the corporations.

"This policy has been manifested as to other public service corporations such as gas and electric light companies, a-deduct companies and street railway companies.

"An order entered now that stock be issued at par during that period of time can afford no security that the corporation will get an adequate return for its stock, or that rates and charges fixed upon such a capitalization will be fair, or that the rights of other stockholders will be guarded properly.

FORMER PHILIPPINE GOVERNOR IS HARVARD GUEST OF HONOR

William Cameron Forbes of Milton, Mass., recent Governor-General of the Philippines, was the guest of honor Friday night at a dinner given by about 300 members of the Harvard Club of Boston at the clubhouse in Commonwealth avenue. Professor Taft of Yale, who, as secretary of war nine years ago, advised with the then President Roosevelt regarding the appointment of Mr. Forbes, was a speaker. Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, was another speaker.

At the head table with the toastmaster were Thomas Nelson Perkins, a long-time friend of Mr. Forbes, and at either side of Dr. Eliot and Professor Taft were Alfred L. Ripley, president of the Yale Club of Boston; Odlin Roberts, vice-president of the Harvard Club; Robert Bacon of the Harvard corporation; Thomas W. Lamont, Lawrence Sexton and Landon G. Marvin, overseers; Col. N. M. Hallowell and Martin Egan.

Professor Taft declared that Mr. Forbes was sent by President Roosevelt to the Philippines because he was able at high-class and economical road building. "The first man sent to the Philippines to have charge of educating the inhabitants was recommended by President Eliot of Harvard," he said.

Professor Taft said that Mr. Forbes

in a country that had no roads built 3000 miles of fine roads.

He continued: "The question is no longer, 'Did we do right in taking the islands?' The question is now, 'Shall we give up when success seems assured?' I know we can make the Filipinos happy by educating them. My only hope in urging a continuance of our policy is to help those people and to do something to redound to the credit of the United States."

Dr. Eliot said: "If we cannot all agree on the government policy there in the past we can agree on the quality of the service and the public ambition exhibited there by Mr. Forbes, a service in the real Harvard manner."

Mr. Forbes told of the growth of athletic sports in the Philippines.

A few months ago a Harvard club of 46 members was formed of men in the Philippine service.

Among the things he believed necessary for good government and progress in the islands he spoke of the maintenance of stable government, a permanent tenure of office, avoidance of politics in the government, extension of participation in the government to the natives, only gradually and tentatively, and encouragement of reciprocal trade relations with the United States.

MUNICIPAL TAX WORK IS CALLED IN GOOD SHAPE

Collector Says New Administration Will Go Into City Hall Under Conditions Perhaps Better Than Normal

82 PER CENT NOW IN

With a municipal deficit of \$125,000 to be overcome before the first of February in order to equal last year's tax standing, City Collector Bowdoin S. Parker gives assurance that the new administration at city hall will be able to assume its duties with the tax collections in as good if not better shape than they were a year ago at this time. Up to January about \$21,622,331, or \$245 per cent, of taxes had been collected.

Mr. Parker says that the increased difficulties of collecting money during the past few months will be noted in his report to the new mayor. Mr. Parker attributes the difficulties of the present situation to the shortage of money in the open market. He says that many big tax payers who have never before delayed paying their taxes are waiting till the last minute this year. Collection of the tax on personal property Mr. Parker says is the problem that is most difficult. Advertisements of property for public tax sales will begin the last week of this month.

The collection department, according to Mr. Parker, has more work to do every year. The new water meters alone present an increase of 30,000 bills annually to be sent out and collected. This and other additional work, he says, is done by his department at a constantly decreasing rate of cost to the city.

An irregularity which causes an unfair taxation, says Mr. Parker, is that two thirds of the residences and residence buildings in Boston are mortgaged almost equal to their market value and are assessed far above that value. The taxpayers themselves object to a fair adjustment because in many cases it is believed that correctly assessed valuation would lead to foreclosure of many mortgages. Mr. Parker says the prevalence of mortgaged property, much of which is held by savings banks, is also one of the principal reasons for the deficit in tax collections.

Mr. Parker believes that the simplest way to attain an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation is in legislation which will call upon every one to make a sworn statement of his property to the assessors.

B. U. JOURNALISM TALKS START FEB. 6

Boston University announces Friday night, Feb. 6, as the date for the first of 15 two-hour sessions of the class which is to take the course in news reporting and writing. The sessions of the course will be weekly, and Harry B. Center, of the editorial staff of the Boston Post will be the instructor.

The class is to be addressed by these newspaper men: Arthur L. Clarke, editor-in-chief; James W. Reardon, managing editor, and Merton E. Burke, Sunday editor of the American; William D. Sullivan, city editor of the Globe; O. L. Stevens, assistant managing editor of the Christian Science Monitor; C. B. Carrberry, managing editor, A. H. Merchant, advertising manager, and F. E. Goodrich, editorial writer of the Post; Edward E. Whiting, editor of the Record; Edward W. Hazewell, associate editor, and Jay B. Benton, city editor of the Transcript, and William U. Swan, city editor of the Associated Press.

CHINESE STOWAWAY HELD

Immigration officials have taken charge of a Chinese stowaway brought here on the Leyland liner Georgian, Captain Parry, from Liverpool which arrived late Friday. The man gave his name as Sakai and said he thought the Georgian was bound for Antwerp.

MISTAKE, NOT DISLOYALTY, IS WALKER VIEW

Progressive Leader Says He Thinks Six Members Erred in Voting for Mr. Cushing, but Have Party Welfare at Heart

OPPOSES READING OUT

Discussions and letter-writing about the six Progressive members of the House who declined to join in the Democratic-Progressive coalition's efforts to defeat Speaker Grafton D. Cushing for reelection continue. Joseph Walker of Brookline, chairman of the Progressive legislative committee, and several of the six members are among those whose views on the subject are put forth today.

Mr. Walker urges a settlement of the question by cooperation on the measures which the Progressives are pledged to support in the Legislature. Relative to the action of the six members of his party he says in part:

"I feel, with Progressives generally, that the six Progressives who changed their votes on the fourth ballot from Mr. Webster, the Progressive candidate for speaker, to Mr. Cushing, the Republican candidate for speaker, made a mistake, but I am convinced that it was a mistake of judgment and that no disloyalty to the Progressive party was intended. I know most of these men personally, and I believe that they are honest men and true Progressives, with the welfare of the cause at heart. I believe that any attempt to read them out of the party will greatly weaken the Progressive movement in Massachusetts."

Representative George E. Briggs of Lexington, Progressive, explaining his vote, says in part:

"I exercised my prerogative in this respect and voted for Mr. Cushing, not because I was anxious to see Mr. Cushing speak, but because I felt that the election of Mr. Webster (made possible solely by the spectacular and concerted action of the Democrats under the leadership of Mr. Lomasney) would bring a distinct rebuke upon the Progressive party and tend to confuse the issues for which that party stands."

"I was convinced in my own mind that the acceptance of such a munificent gift from the Democrats proffered by the Democratic leader would inevitably embarrass all subsequent action in the Legislature in cases where the Progressives failed to please their Democratic friends."

Representative F. W. Cross of Royalston said:

"On the fourth ballot I voted for Grafton D. Cushing. In so doing I was moved by what I believed to be my duty. No man outside of my own party has ever attempted to coerce or influence me. I voted for Mr. Cushing to defeat what appeared to be a deep-laid scheme on the part of somebody to line the Progressives and Democrats in the House as comrades and allies."

Representative Fessenden said in a letter to Mr. Bird:

"When I voted for Mr. Cushing I realized fully the criticisms which I would receive from some Progressives and the disappointment which would come to Mr. Webster, for whom I have the highest regard and respect. I voted for Mr. Cushing because I would not do anything which would link me even remotely with the common cause of the Boston Democracy, led by Martin Lomasney in the Legislature."

Representative James H. Lyle of Gloucester said that he could not be a party to a coalition of the Progressives with Representative Lomasney which would eventually result in embarrassment to the Progressives.

JEWISH SOCIETY MEETS
B'Nai B'rith held a meeting in Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park street, last night. Rabbi M. M. Eichler gave a history of the order, which was organized in 1843. Other speakers were Judge A. K. Cohen of the municipal court and Rabbi Harry Levi.

THE SHEPARD SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

Lord and Taylor's

"ONYX" HOSIERY

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

It is one of the most notable events of the whole year and will occupy the ENTIRE THOROUGHFARE between the Hosiery and Knit Underwear Stores. The mere announcement is enough to bring prudent people to the store who will provide Stockings and Half Hose for months to come.

WOMEN'S 25¢ STOCKINGS AT 15¢

This lot includes Cotton, Lisle Thread, Mercerized and Silk-plaited Boot Stockings in black, tan, slate and white. Remember—the best Stockings you have ever bought regularly at 25¢—the ones that lasted longest—are 15¢ during this sale.

WOMEN'S 50¢ STOCKINGS AT 25¢

This lot includes Plain Lisle and Silk Lisle, medium and light weight—black, tan, white. Thread Silk Boot Stockings and Fine Cotton—regular and outsizes. Also Black and Colored Lisle with embroidered insteps. You buy them all the year round and pay 50¢ for them except during these twice-a-year sales.

WOMEN'S 75¢ AND \$1.00 STOCKINGS AT 45¢

This lot includes fine Silk Lisle—black, tan and white. Sea Island Cotton, Pure Thread Silk, with lisle tops and soles black, white and colors. Fine Lisle Thread embroidered in self and contrasting colors. Many other styles among them.

MEN'S 25¢ HALF HOSE AT 15¢

Lisle Thread, Mercerized, Silk-plaited and Cotton Half Hose—black, tan and all the leading colors. Warranted full-fashioned and seamless. Standard 25¢ Half Hose the world over—15¢ during this sale only.

MEN'S 50¢ HALF HOSE AT 25¢

Medium and Light-Weight Lisle and Silk Lisle—in black and almost any color you are likely to want; Pure Silk Embroidered Lisle—warranted seamless and full fashioned.

NOTICE—In addition to the "Onyx" Samples we will put out all our own broken lots and mark them on the same basis as the Lord & Taylor specials.

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE TREMONT STREET

VERMONT SCHOOL GIRLS GET PRIZES FOR BEST MUFFINS

SYRACUSE HAS ART EXHIBITION

WATERBURY, Vt.—A home economics institute opened here yesterday and closes today. Addresses of welcome were given by Mrs. William Gilbert, president of the Hypatia Club, in behalf of the federated clubs; F. C. Luce, president of the village, and E. E. Campbell, president of the Board of Trade, in behalf of that organization.

Miss Bertha Terrill, dean of women of the University of Vermont, discussed "Methods of Mixing." "Three Meals a Day" and "How to Serve Food." Prizes were given to high school girls for the best products made from recipes for muffins.

Miss Marshall of the University of Vermont gave a dressmaking demonstration, "How to Make Shirt Waists."

This morning Miss Marshall showed how to make a skirt. This evening Professor Jenks of the State Agricultural College will lecture upon "Education Through Agriculture."

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Two valuable paintings have been added to the permanent collection of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts by the board of trustees, who accepted the recommendation of Fernanda A. Carter, director, and purchased a flower study in bright colors by Jonas Lie and a figure by Frederick C. Frieseke.

There is an interesting exhibition now on. It consists of between 500 and 600 sketches by 186 painters. There are

both landscapes and figures, and the collection is known as the "thumbbox", for the reason that each picture is about 6 by 10 inches in size. Jonas Lie has six pictures in this exhibition.

MUNICIPAL THEATER SEEKS AID
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Public support is sought through the Board of Trade for the stock company enterprise. The Northampton municipal theater costs \$1600 a week to maintain.

VERMONT PHONE HEARING ENDS
MONTPELIER, Vt.—The telephone rate hearing before the public service commission has ended. Both sides have been given until Jan. 31 to file briefs.

The success of this sale, year after year, has been because we have offered seasonal and desirable merchandise at prices no higher than asked elsewhere for the other kind.



Lots have been planned to last two days. Many smaller lots are not mentioned below. Naturally the rarest prizes will go first. Come Monday if possible—as early in the day as possible.

Monday and Tuesday
Women's and Children's New Clothes
at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ OFF

At 8:30 Monday we begin a remarkable sale to meet the great event which was first held at this time in 1905, and which has been held every year since. This is the history of it:

- January, 1905. We nearly sold out in one day the large stock of Gross & Strauss—a well-known apparel shop that had decided to go out of business.
- January, 1910. Exceeded all previous records by many thousands of dollars.
- January, 1911. Beat even the 1910 figures, though it was one of the coldest days of the winter.
- January, 1912. Heavy snow and rain—but another decided increase in business.
- January, 1913. First in the new store—nearly doubled previous highest record.

And Now Another Great Sale—For Two Days Instead of One

Among the Women's Clubs of State

Presidents and secretaries of the clubs connected with the Massachusetts State Federation of Woman's Clubs are invited to "president's day," Jan. 20, at the Newtonville Woman's Guild in the new church parlors, Newtonville. An illustrated lecture by Herbert W. Gleason will be given. Mrs. Irving O. Palmer, president of the club, will preside. Miss Helen A. Whittier, chairman of the art department of the state federation, sails on the Adriatic from New York today to spend six months in art centers of Europe. She will visit Italy, Spain, France, Greece, Egypt and Constantinople. During her absence, Miss Sarah A. Drew of 28 Arlington street, North Cambridge, will be chairman of the federation art department. At the meeting of the civic department held last Thursday at the Hotel Vendome interest was shown in the proposed petition to be presented to the public service commission asking that the steps of all trains and cars be lowered. The department is also studying the matter of savings bank insurance. The next conference will be held Feb. 12 at the Hotel Vendome.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club met in Mangus hall Wednesday evening for its annual guest night. Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, president, gave a welcome to the guests and introduced Miss Beatrice Herford who gave a group of her original monologues. At the close of the program refreshments were served. The next meeting, Jan. 21, "The Pageant of the Trees," the text written by Mrs. Isabelle Fiske Comant, will be given. A second performance open to the public will take place on Jan. 22.

Miss Margaret C. Bolles gave a talk on "Dalmatia" before the Home Club of East Boston on Tuesday evening. She was dressed in the costume of the women of Montenegro. The program was in charge of the art and literature committee, Mrs. Lena F. McPherson, chairman. The hostess in the refreshment room was Mrs. Prince Cushman. On Jan. 20, Havrah L. Hubbard will give an open talk on the "Tales of Hoffman" with Floyd M. Baxter as accompanist.

On Tuesday afternoon the members of the Philjergians of Braintree, held their regular meeting in Cochato hall. In the absence of the president, Miss Jane F. Edgecomb, the vice-president, presided. After the reading of the records and giving of various notices Pitt F. Parker the cartoonist, was introduced. He gave a lecture which he illustrated with sketches. Miss Sylvia Storrs of Maple street presided at the piano and rendered selections. There were many announcements of interest given by the presiding officer and the corresponding secretary.

Boston Ruskin Club meets in the lecture hall of the Boston public library next Monday. The speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Ella R. Locke of Waltham, will talk on "Norwegian Literature."

Medford Woman's Club will have its next meeting Tuesday afternoon in charge of the literature and history committee, Mrs. Alta H. Nevans, chairman. Mrs. Harriette Jewett McDonald will give "An Afternoon with Eugene Field," with incidental music by Mme. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert, soprano. A social hour will follow. On Jan. 20 the public health department of the club will hold an open meeting in the Unitarian vestry, High street. Dr. Margaret L. Noves of Boston will speak. Piano solo will be given by Miss Pauline Burchard Fitch.

Dorchester Woman's Club will have its next meeting on Tuesday under the department of literature, Miss Kate S. Gunn, chairman. "Local Types in American Fiction" will be discussed by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University. The twenty-first annual guest night will be held Jan. 20. The entertainment which has been managed by Mrs. Mary E. Roberts, first vice-president, promises to be of exceptional interest. Anthony Sorello, the contrabass viol player, is to play, and Maud Gatchell Hicks will read a three-act play "Monna Vanna" by Maeterlinck.

Before the Thought and Work Club of Salem this afternoon the Rev. William Washburn Sleeper will speak on "The Balkans." The gathering will be held in Ames Memorial hall.

Mrs. Anna Priest, president of the Waltham Woman's Club, has made the following appointments of chairmen for the new year: Literature and history, Mrs. Helen L. Jackson; music and art, Mrs. Mary W. Masters; civics, Mrs. Angie L. Dyer; educational, Mrs. Flora E. Robie; and scientific, Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs.

Newton Equal Franchise Association will hold a social meeting Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Albert Carter, 104 Highland avenue, Newtonville. Miss Margaret Hatfield, daughter of former Mayor Hatfield, will speak on a suffrage topic.

Members of the Newton Woman's Club were entertained Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George W. Robinson, Newton Center. Mrs. Everett J. Jones gave a talk on "Raphael." Music was furnished by Miss Shaw, pianist, and Mrs. Val Ackley, violinist. The hostess and her daughter, Mrs. Bailey, served refreshments.

At this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands, held at the home of Mrs. R. W. Barnes, a paper on "The Causes of the Civil War" was read by Mrs. D. W. Eagles. A paper by Mrs. E. H. Greenwood on "Grant," was read by Mrs. C. S. Luitweiler. Mrs. Samuel L. Eaton gave a sketch of the career of Lee and drew comparisons between the two. Mrs. M. S. Wallace sang a solo, Feb. 11. Mrs. M. R. Lunt was the speaker.



MRS. JANET MCKENZIE HILL
Speaker before New England Woman's Press Association

"Just Before the Battle, Mother." Mrs. W. C. B. Robbins played the accompaniment. The next meeting of the club will be held Monday at the residence of Mrs. Frank Frost, 32 Erie avenue.

Newton Highlands C. L. S. C. met Monday with Mrs. Logan. The work of the afternoon was in charge of Miss Ayers. The study of Australia was begun and the entire afternoon was given to a discussion of that sentiment. Next Monday's meeting will be with Mrs. Hyde, Floral street.

Forthnightly Club of Winchester held its next meeting Monday afternoon in the town hall, when Huger Elliott will give a lecture on "The Reasonable Point of View in Art Matters," which will be illustrated by stereopticon views. An announcement is made by the club that the minstrel show given by the dramatic class recently will be repeated at the town hall Jan. 24. At its last meeting children's day was observed by the club. Robert M. McLaughlin entertained the children for an hour with "The Pixies," a troupe of dancing dolls. The home economics group held a meeting on Monday in the small town hall and a lecture on marketing and buying beef was given by F. D. Richardson.

Gentlemen's night was observed by the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club in Corinthian hall, Wednesday evening, with an entertainment and reception. Miss Ethel Smith, soprano soloist, gave selections. Miss Ruth Garland gave several readings and Miss Mary Seiders was the accompanist of the evening. A reception followed with the president, Mrs. Edna F. Huxford, and the two vice-presidents, Mrs. Adelaide J. W. Boynton and Mrs. Elizabeth D. French, in the receiving line. A dozen of the social committee members in charge of Mrs. Abby Chase Watson were the ushers. Refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. Emma E. Norris. Beautiful decorations were arranged by Mrs. Bessie Butts of the decorating committee.

Old and New Club of Malden had as speaker at its initial meeting after the holidays, Prof. William Lyman Underwood of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who gave an illustrated lecture on "Bruno, the Bear That Was Brought Up as a Child." The lecture also gave views of the lumber industry in the state of Maine. The afternoon was in charge of the lecture committee, Mrs. Mary E. Page, chairman.

Herbert S. Weaver will speak on "Home Economics in the School" at the next meeting of the Roslindale Community Club, to be held under the auspices of the home economics department in Fraternity hall on Jan. 16.

D. E. S. Bancroft gave a talk on "Some Relations Between Parents and Children" at the last meeting of the Wellesley Union of the Congregational church, Dec. 30. His most emphatic point was that parents should keep the confidence and love of children through patience, watchful interest and faith in them. On Tuesday Miss Edith George will speak before the club, the meeting to be in charge of the home department. The hostesses are Mrs. C. Clinton Fuller and Mrs. Frank Perry. On Wednesday evening the club will hold its fourth social event of the season in the form of an illustrated lecture by W. H. Blood, "A Motor Trip Through the British Isles."

Miss Harriet C. Gould will be the speaker at the open meeting of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, to be held Tuesday in Highland Club hall. This meeting is under the auspices of the United Textile Workers, whose subject is "What Can Women's Organizations Do to Uplift the Conditions of Wage Workers?" The afternoon will be in charge of the department of history and economics, Mrs. Hattie A. Gray, chairman.

World Club of Malden was entertained Tuesday evening by Mrs. F. L. Cleveland, when a travel talk on Italy was given by the hostess and many views of the country were shown.

Fathers and Mothers' Club members were entertained at a New Year's tea and reception at the residence of Mrs. Edith Garcelon Dennis, 18 George street, Medford, Tuesday afternoon when a considerable sum was realized for the child welfare work of the club.

Whatsoever Club of Malden was entertained Friday evening by Mrs. George E. Hanscom, 111 Walnut street. A musical program was enjoyed and a collation served.

Everett Woman's Club is planning to hold its annual banquet the evening of Feb. 11. Mrs. M. R. Lunt was the speaker

at the meeting Wednesday afternoon, giving an address on "The Three R's In the Present Day School System." Club refreshments followed.

Good Cheer Club of Medford was entertained Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Mary Wilkins, High street, when the annual election of officers was held. Mrs. Henry Kakas was elected president, Mrs. Eva Wellman, vice-president, Miss Mildred Collins, secretary and Miss Marjorie Browne, treasurer. A collation followed. Next Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Henry Smith of High street will be hostess.

On Monday afternoon, in Unitarian hall, the Daughters of Maine of Somerville held their annual reception and guest day. Mrs. Florence T. Perkins, president of the state federation, was guest of honor. After the reception Mrs. Lena Wellington of Winchester, treasurer of the state federation, gave a talk on federation work and the important place it holds in the country. She said that at Washington important questions pertaining to child welfare, reforms and many other subjects were not given consideration without first knowing if they were endorsed by the federation. Mrs. Dr. Bolan, president of the Charity Club of Boston, also gave a talk on the foundation of the Charity Club and its work. After this the dramatic committee, Mrs. Eva R. McFarland, chairman, presented Otto C. Selzer of Ohio, who gave a recital of "Disraeli." Madame Calvert was the soloist of the afternoon. Her accompanist was Madame Freida Gertard. Refreshments were served by the hospital committee, Mrs. Hattie R. Hollbrook chairman.

Somerville Teachers Club will observe its guest night Tuesday in the high school hall, with a reception. Seumas MacManus will be the speaker of the evening.

The Anne Adams Tufts chapter, D. A. R., of Somerville will observe its "gentlemen's" night Jan. 18 at the home of the regent, Mrs. George H. Carlton, 37 Benton road.

The regular meeting of the Coenonia Club of Somerville will be held at the Fitzwander bungalow, Kennebunk road, Winter Hill, on Jan. 17. A stereopticon lecture on New Zealand by William H. Bain, a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be the feature of the afternoon.

At the meeting of the Fortnight Club of Somerville, last Saturday afternoon, the president, Mrs. Evelyn M. Dresser, presided. The afternoon was in charge of the music committee. The Apollo quartet entertained with a varied musical program, assisted by Miss Alberta Florence, violinist. On Jan. 15 the club will observe its "gentlemen's night," with a banquet and reception in Anthoine hall, High street.

Last Tuesday evening the members of the Old Powder House Club of Somerville and their friends filled Unitarian hall to hear Leland T. Powers in the three-act dramatic recital, "Lord Chumley," by Belasco, and De Mille. The president, Miss Ella A. Raymond, presided. The evening was in charge of the entertainment committee, Miss Bessie McFarland, chairman. Next Tuesday in Maynard hall, Y. M. C. A., Dr. Maude M. Carville will lecture. The next regular meeting on Jan. 20 will be "presidents" day, when guests will be admitted. The Meistersingers will entertain.

Herbert S. Weaver will speak on "Home Economics in the School" at the next meeting of the Roslindale Community Club, to be held under the auspices of the home economics department in Fraternity hall on Jan. 16.

D. E. S. Bancroft gave a talk on "Some Relations Between Parents and Children" at the last meeting of the Wellesley Union of the Congregational church, Dec. 30. His most emphatic point was that parents should keep the confidence and love of children through patience, watchful interest and faith in them. On Tuesday Miss Edith George will speak before the club, the meeting to be in charge of the home department. The hostesses are Mrs. C. Clinton Fuller and Mrs. Frank Perry. On Wednesday evening the club will hold its fourth social event of the season in the form of an illustrated lecture by W. H. Blood, "A Motor Trip Through the British Isles."

Miss Harriet C. Gould will be the speaker at the open meeting of the West Roxbury Woman's Club, to be held Tuesday in Highland Club hall. This meeting is under the auspices of the United Textile Workers, whose subject is "What Can Women's Organizations Do to Uplift the Conditions of Wage Workers?" The afternoon will be in charge of the department of history and economics, Mrs. Hattie A. Gray, chairman.

World Club of Malden was entertained Tuesday evening by Mrs. F. L. Cleveland, when a travel talk on Italy was given by the hostess and many views of the country were shown.

Fathers and Mothers' Club members were entertained at a New Year's tea and reception at the residence of Mrs. Edith Garcelon Dennis, 18 George street, Medford, Tuesday afternoon when a considerable sum was realized for the child welfare work of the club.

Whatsoever Club of Malden was entertained Friday evening by Mrs. George E. Hanscom, 111 Walnut street. A musical program was enjoyed and a collation served.

Everett Woman's Club is planning to hold its annual banquet the evening of Feb. 11. Mrs. M. R. Lunt was the speaker



MRS. INA F. CUTTER
First president of Lexington Ladies Auxiliary No. 11

in a series of talks by members at the business meetings inaugurated this season, and brought out a large attendance. At the February meeting Dr. Grace E. Cross of South Boston will address the club. The chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard, announced the program of "An Evening with MacDowell," which is to be given under the auspices of the club Tuesday evening at the Buena Vista, 103 Hemenway street, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. H. Myers, Mrs. Minnie L. White of Peterborough, N. H., an officer of the club, also assistant secretary to Mrs. MacDowell and press agent of the memorial association's musical festival, will speak on "MacDowell the Man," and "The MacDowell Memorial Association." Vocal compositions will be rendered by Miss Edith F. Castle, Mrs. Jeannette Bailey Whittaker, Mrs. Winona J. Baltzell, Miss M. Kathryn Myers, with Mrs. Greta Antis, Miss Charlotte Starbuck, W. J. Baltzell, Miss Freda Hyde as accompanists. Oscar Nadeau, head of the College of Applied Harmony, will play "New England Idylls." A reception by the president, Mrs. Lord, and Mr. and Mrs. Myers, will be in charge of Mrs. Alice Turner Nye, assisted by Mrs. Maude Gordon Roby, Mrs. Alida Donnell White, Miss Agnes Genevieve Golden and Mrs. Ida Merrill Guild.

Lucia Knox chapter, D. R., Mrs. Martha E. Austin regent, held its January meeting at the D. R. headquarters in the Westminster on Monday evening. It was "Dorchester night," with Miss Carrie Bell Williams and Miss Alice M. Harlow as hostesses. The speaker of the evening, the Rev. G. Wolcott Brooks, gave an account of a recent trip abroad, having visited Old Dorchester, Plymouth, St. Botolph and other historic nooks and corners of England associated with the Pilgrims. His quaint humor and witty anecdotes were appreciated by the large number of members and friends present. Miss Rebecca Anslow read "The Quest of the Ribband," and responded to an encore with a dialect sketch. The state regent, Mrs. Susan M. Plummer, and Mrs. Mary A. Chapman brought New Year's greetings, after which Mrs. J. Bradford Harlow, assisted by Miss Grace Tufts and Miss Mildred Devens, served a chafing dish supper.

A musical is the program for the next meeting of the Lynn Outlook Club, to be held Monday in the Lynn Woman's Club house. The entertainers are Karen Havlicek, violinist; Leon Van Vliet, cellist; J. Albert Baumgartner, pianist, and Mrs. Harriet Sterling Hemenway, contralto.

Miss Roselth Knapp will give original monologues before the regular meeting of the Lynn Atlanta Club, in the Lynn Woman's Club house, Jan. 13.

Quest and Question Club of Winthrop will hold its next meeting Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Della G. Howe, Summit avenue. Mrs. Howe will tell of her extensive trip through the West last year.

A musical is the program for the next meeting of the Lynn Outlook Club, to be held Monday in the Lynn Woman's Club house. The entertainers are Karen Havlicek, violinist; Leon Van Vliet, cellist; J. Albert Baumgartner, pianist, and Mrs. Harriet Sterling Hemenway, contralto.

The Women's Civic League of Winthrop held its regular monthly meeting in library hall. Mrs. Anna C. Tillinghast of Beverly spoke of the merits of a curfew law, and on woman's work in the social and industrial life of the state. In the business meeting a committee was formed to request the selectmen of Winthrop to provide better cells in the police station. A committee was formed to urge all women to register in order to be eligible to vote on the school question in March.

A regular meeting of the Swampscott Woman's Club was held on Monday afternoon in the town hall. The president, Mrs. Alice N. Townsend, made several announcements in regard to the classes of the club. Both the book review and current events classes were enjoying the season's work. Arrangements are at present being made for a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of the civics committee. Mrs. Emily F. Hurd, hostess, Miss Maud

Scheerer, dramatic reader, of Boston read Bernard Shaw's "Capt. Brassbound's Conversion." The club entertained the executive boards of 14 different clubs from Lynn and nearby towns.

Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston opera house will deliver nine opera talks during the coming week, assisted by Floyd M. Baxter, at the piano. The dates and places are as follows: "Die Meistersinger" will be given Monday afternoon in Lowell before the Middlesex Women's Club; Tuesday morning before the women of Dedham, at the residence of Mrs. Walter Austin; and "Tuesday evening before the Watertown Women's Club. "Tales of Hoffman" will be given Wednesday afternoon before the Brightelmstone Club of Allston; and, with "The Secret of Suzanne," Thursday evening before the Y. M. C. A. in Bates hall. "Haenel and Gretel" together with "The Secret of Suzanne" will be given Tuesday afternoon before the Heptorean and Somerville Women's Clubs, in Somerville. "The Jewels of the Madonna" will be given Friday afternoon before the Waltham Woman's Club. "Monna Vanna" will be given Thursday afternoon before the Newton Center Woman's Club. "Louise" will be given in Concord, N. H., Saturday afternoon, before the Concord Music Club.

The Lynn 1884 Club will have guest night on Thursday in the Lynn Woman's Club house. The entertainers will be Mrs. Mabel Athalane Hardy, reader; Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart, contralto, and George M. Gulski, pianist. The hostesses of the evening are Mrs. Laura L. Sprague and Mrs. Josephine G. Felton.

Hyde Park Current Events Club held its regular meeting on Wednesday morning. Current events were given by Mrs. W. A. Gray. The second hour Havrah W. L. Hubbard entertained with an opera talk on "The Jewels of the Madonna." The musical interpretations were given by Floyd M. Baxter. Next Wednesday morning current events will be given by Mrs. F. H. Tyler, and Judge Harvey H. Baker will lecture on "Juvenile Delinquency."

Mrs. Katherine A. Gallagher will speak on "Factory Inspection in Massachusetts" at the next meeting of the Boston Business League, to be held at 585 Boylston street, the evening of Jan. 18. Miss Sarah E. Gleason, Miss Anna Johnson and Miss Helen K. Timson have charge of the collation. A business meeting will be held in the afternoon.

C. Howard Walker will speak at the meeting of the Mineral Art League to be held at the Hotel Oxford Jan. 17 on "Art in Trade." A social hour will follow the program.

Wollaston Woman's Club held a meeting at the Wollaston school hall last Tuesday evening. A lecture was given by Dr. Woods Hutchinson on "Man's Life, His Work or His Play." The platform was prettily decorated with pinks and ferns. A musical was given by Charles Everett, baritone, and Miss Ruth L. Hardy, accompanist.

Mrs. Ina F. Cutter of 5 Hancock avenue, Lexington, past president of the Massachusetts Association, Sons of Veterans Auxiliaries, is the first president of ladies auxiliary No. 11, which was instituted in Grand Army hall, Lexington, last Tuesday evening. Mrs. Cutter is also a past president of the auxiliary to the Charles V. Marsh camp 45, Sons of Veterans, at Arlington. The new auxiliary, which is connected with the Lieut.-Col. John W. Hudson camp 105, Sons of Veterans, of Lexington, was organized with a membership of 32 Lexington women. Miss Margaret L. Cary of Melrose, past division president and national treasurer, installed the new officers, as follows: President, Mrs. Ina F. Cutter; vice-president, Mrs. Alice Tyler; trustees, Mrs. Lucia Howard, Mrs. Clark Glenn and Mrs. Josie Moulton; chaplain, Mrs. Esther Burnham; patriotic instructor, Mrs. Cora Tyle; guide, Mrs. Mabel Jenkins; secretary, to be appointed; treasurer, Miss Laura Woodworth; assistant guide, Miss Bernice Glenn; inside guard, Mrs. Gertrude McFarland; press correspondent, Miss Anna Haynes; color bearers, Miss Sylvia Howard and Miss Lucy Whiting, and judge advocate, Albert H. Burnham.

A Dickens party for members only will be held at the Business Women's Club House, this evening, when Mr. Pickwick will receive from 8 to 11 p. m. The committee in charge of the festivities is composed of Mrs. Eleanor H. Woods and the Misses Anne E. Chippendale, Alice M. Moody, Louise M. Webb, Nancy Ruth Albright, and Eleanor Manning.

The Women's Civic League of Winthrop held its regular monthly meeting in library hall. Mrs. Anna C. Tillinghast of Beverly spoke of the merits of a curfew law, and on woman's work in the social and industrial life of the state. In the business meeting a committee was formed to request the selectmen of Winthrop to provide better cells in the police station. A committee was formed to urge all women to register in order to be eligible to vote on the school question in March.

The first annual meeting of the Brookline Bird Club was held in the photograph room of the Brookline public library, Tuesday evening. Reports were read by the treasurer, the committee on club pins, the committee on walks, each concerning its own work. Miss Hale offered her services on alternate Saturday evenings, when there is no scheduled walk for the club, to take groups of beginners in bird study for walks. Notice of these extra walks will be posted on the bird club bulletin in the library. The officers elected were as follows: President, Edward W. Baker; vice-president

State Ownership Is Again Proposed

Two Bills Aiming to Take Responsibility for Roads and Bridges From Counties and Cities Offered in Legislature

OTHER MEASURES

Massachusetts' legislators are going to take up again this year the problem of further transferring to the state the cost of maintaining roads and bridges, the expense of which is now borne by the counties or individual cities.

Two bills to this effect have already been filed. One by Senator Andrew P. Doyle of New Bedford provides for the highway commission taking over the maintenance of a bridge at New Bedford; the other, filed by Representative Alfred E. McLeary of Maynard, provides for placing county roads and bridges under the jurisdiction of this commission.

Two years ago the Legislature set a precedent when it passed acts allowing such a transfer in the case of two bridges. Since then, other communities have sought to be relieved of the cost of keeping some of their bridges and roads in repair and the filing of the present bills indicates the growth of the movement.

Other additional bills filed follow:

By Representative Michael H. Cotter of Lynn, a bill to make Saturdays half-holidays for all municipal employees in the commonwealth.

Another bill by Representative Cotter to provide that the harbor and land commissioners shall include Lynn harbor by dredging a channel 300 feet wide and 18 feet deep at mean low water, beginning at a point in the Saugus river near buoy No. 2, where the present depth is 18 feet at mean low water, and extending to the bridge of the Boston & Maine railroad, crossing said bridge.

Another bill relative to dredging Lynn harbor is on petition of Michael S. Keenan. This provides that the harbor and land commissioners dredge a channel in Lynn harbor 300 feet wide and eight feet deep at mean low water from the mouth of the Saugus river.

Representative Leo M. Harlow of Easton, on petition of B. L. Makepeace and others, has filed a bill seeking to relieve the commonwealth and its municipalities of the cost of the abolition of railroad grade crossings.

Another bill by Representative William N. Cronin of Boston requires that telephone companies shall equip all instruments, charges for the use of which are made by measure, with registers, showing the number of calls.

An amendment to section 1 of chapter 398 of the acts of 1910 is proposed by Representative George P. Webster of Foxboro. The section, if amended, would read as follows:

"Every town in the commonwealth with a valuation of \$1,750,000 or less which appropriates and expends money, with the approval of the state forester, for apparatus to be used in preventing or extinguishing forest fires, shall be entitled, upon the recommendation of the state forester, approved by the Governor, to receive from the treasury of the commonwealth a sum equal to one half of the said expenditure, but no town shall receive more than \$250."

Representative Alfred Davenport of Malden has filed the following bill with the clerk of the House:

"The privilege of the floor of the

Senate or of the House of Representatives shall not be granted, nor shall a seat in the reporter's gallery be assigned to a reporter of a newspaper who is in any sense an officer, agent or employee of any public service corporation, or any person or corporation having business before the General Court or who receives any compensation from any such person or corporation."

Representative George J. Wall of Boston has filed a bill providing that for the nomination of a mayor or member of

the city council of Boston only 1000 signatures shall be required.

A bill to place officers, attendants and employees of state institutions for the care of the insane under the civil service system has been filed for introduction in the Senate by Senator Charles F. McCarthy of Marlboro.

Charles S. Baxter petitions that the salary of the clerk of the superior court for civil business in Suffolk shall be increased to \$7500 a year, and Senator Williams will introduce this bill.

TECHNOLOGY AND HARVARD MERGE IN ENGINEERING

Educational Institutions Decide on Cooperation Plan Centering Instruction in Applied Work in New Plant of Institute

CONSERVATION GAINED

Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology have adopted a plan combining the educational forces of the two institutions in which each one will supplement the work of the other in the applied sciences. Formal authorization of the merger of funds, instructors and equipment for education of this type was made by a coincident vote by the overseers of the university and the corporation of the Institute Friday night.

Since the work is to be done within the new Technology in Cambridge, the full accomplishment of the cooperation must wait a couple of years till the structures are finished. It is understood, however, that temporary arrangements will be made securing some benefits of the agreement without so much delay. The university and the institute are to remain absolutely unaffected in name, organization and title to and rights over property or in any other way not specifically mentioned in the agreement. Each is to retain complete control of its own financial resources. Each is to be free to lay down such regulations as it likes with regard to the courses leading to its own degrees.

The cooperation is definitely limited to engineering, mechanical, electrical, civil and sanitary and mining, all of which involve great expense in the maintenance of extensive and costly laboratories.

The interests of efficiency and convenience, the concentration of effort and the elimination of waste and lost motion are noted in the agreement as the basis of action.

The enlarged faculty will have a double duty. Under regulations from the institute it will lay down engineering courses that lead to the degrees of the institute, and under regulations from the university will lay down comparable courses that lead to the degrees of the university. Unless the regulations of the two corporations are different, the course leading to both degrees will be identical.

Harvard students now taking the courses in science will not be affected by increase in the price of tuition, but those entering the courses hereafter will be required to pay a fee of \$250 which has been agreed upon. Heretofore a student of applied sciences at Harvard has paid \$150 for tuition.

The next club to hold guest night will be the 1884 Club, on Jan. 15, when Mrs. Mabel Athalene Hardy will be the reader; Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart, contralto, and George M. Guiski, pianist.

Mrs. Lucy Sanborn was in charge of the program at the last meeting of the Nahant Woman's Club Tuesday, when "Ireland" was the topic. Papers were read by Mrs. George Toland, who gave the general aspects of the country with special reference to Dublin, Cork and Belfast; Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, who described the scenery, castles and the Giant's Causeway, and Mrs. Isabel Sta-

ACTOR FOLK SEE "HAMLET" PLAYED

NEW YORK—A professional matinee of "Hamlet" was given Friday by Forbes Robertson at the Manhattan Opera House in response to a request signed by the leading actors and actresses in New York; more than 3000 attended the performance.

It proved to be one of the most representative affairs of its kind ever known. Scenes of enthusiasm prevailed. Forbes Robertson and Gertrude Elliott were repeatedly recalled and the former was compelled to make a speech.

It was pointed out by Mr. Smith that individual interest is essential to a board of trade's activities; that committees are not ornamental but appointed for service, and that something more than the mere payment of dues is necessary to make the organization an effective force. Attendance at all regular and special meetings is essential if members are to keep in touch with the possibilities of the board. Every city must study its own opportunities and strive to bring them to public attention.

CONCORD BOARD OF TRADE SHOWS GAIN OF 75 NAMES

CONCORD, N. H.—The Concord Board of Trade held its annual dinner recently with practically all members present. During the past two months 75 new members have joined the board.

George S. Smith, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was the only speaker of the evening. President Frank Cressey presided and the secretary, James O. Lyford, introduced Mr. Smith.

It was pointed out by Mr. Smith that individual interest is essential to a board of trade's activities; that committees are not ornamental but appointed for service, and that something more than the mere payment of dues is necessary to make the organization an effective force. Attendance at all regular and special meetings is essential if members are to keep in touch with the possibilities of the board. Every city must study its own opportunities and strive to bring them to public attention.

What a board of trade can do in the way of advertising depends wholly upon the funds that are placed at its disposal and if the board is able to point the way there is little difficulty in securing the means.

DEDHAM OPENS EVENING SCHOOL

DEDHAM, Mass.—A free evening school has been opened at the Ames school building on Washington street, and hereafter sessions will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Nearly 100 pupils, largely Italians desirous of learning the English language, have registered. Many residents of the town are interested in this school and are aiding it financially.

MRS. BARRETT TO SPEAK

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of the Florence Crittenton Home of Compassion will speak at the first Sunday afternoon social hour tomorrow at 385 Boylston street on the benefit of woman suffrage to girls.

CLEARANCE SALE RUGS

Beginning Monday, January 12th
Including every weave of

Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets

Reduced from 25% to 33 1/3%

HERBERT R. LANE & CO.
34-38 Chauncy Street

"The Store at the Head of Avon Street"

Club in the home of Mrs. Leslie R. Moore at 14 Elm street, Concord. He spoke on "The Life of Child and Supervised Play." In the afternoon Monday the monthly meeting of the executive board was held in the residence of Mrs. S. Ripley Bartlett at 15 Sudbury street, at which time routine business was transacted. Club meetings will be resumed Monday afternoon.

The second in the series of five current events meetings is to be held by the Arlington Heights Study Club Tuesday afternoon, in the home of Mrs. George A. Clark at 34 Cliff street, Arlington Heights. Besides a talk on "Prison Reform," the question of "Juvenile Courts" will be discussed.

The January meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is being held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles W. Prescott on Monument street, Concord. The speaker is Mrs. Nellie C. Hubbard of Fitchburg, who will read a paper on "Old-Fashioned Gardens." She will illustrate it with water color sketches. Following the literary hour, refreshments are to be served by Mrs. Prescott and Mrs. James B. Wood, the hostesses.

Ladies of the Sudbury Woman's Club held their eighth meeting of the year last Wednesday in that town, when Mrs. Gertrude Cheney Bartlett entertained with a reading of "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary." William Cabot is to give a stereopticon lecture on "Labrador" before the club on Jan. 22.

Brookline Morning Club will have presidents' day on Wednesday, when the club will entertain from 30 to 40 presidents of suburban clubs belonging to the state federation.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr. MacQueen emphasized the awakening of the country and especially the business possibilities in this new republic.

On Wednesday last the Starr Club of Lynn listened to an illustrated lecture on "South America and Panama" by Peter MacQueen. Mr

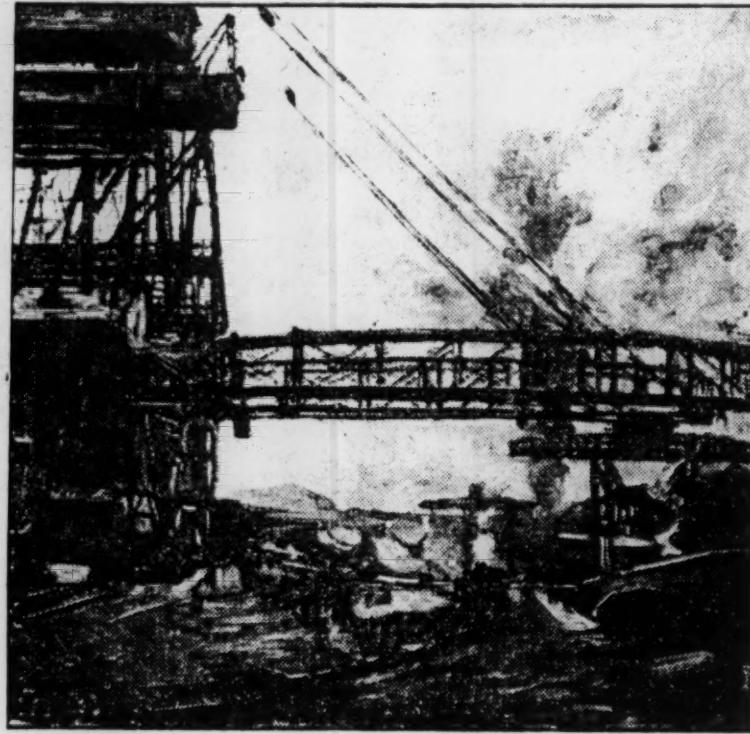
National Academy Extra Exhibit Ready

First Overflow Showing of Pictures 'Accepted But Not Hung' for Want of Room to Be Opened Nearby by Artists' Act

APPROVAL GIVEN MOVE

NEW YORK—Almost within a week the idea of an overflow exhibition of the National Academy of Design has taken shape, the authors of the works of art "accepted but not hung" have been located and notified, their pictures and sculptures gathered in, a convenient place of exhibition provided, decorated and lighted, announcements sent out and catalogs printed. Tonight the exhibition comes into existence and with it the unprecedented event of an academy exhibition, one half on Fifty-Seventh street in its accustomed place and the other half on Forty-Sixth street in the top of Schneider Anderson building at number 16, west.

This exhibition represents the enterprise of the artists themselves and, while encouraged by the governing body of the academy, is in no wise under its control or auspices. It is the outcome of the fact that there exists in the city of New York no adequate gallery building for the exhibition of the extensive output of its own artist citizens and of the United States at large, who have just about given up sending pictures



(Photo by Peter A. Juley, New York)

From Jonas Lie's painting of great cranes at Miraflores

to the academy because of the hopelessness of having them shown. The National Academy of Design holds two exhibitions a year in its building on Fifty-seventh Street and is at considerable expense to handle these exhibitions. The building also is used for other exhibitions, notably those of the Water Color Club and the Architectural League. Because of lack of space the academy is able to show only about one-half of the paintings and sculptures which, on account of their excellence, its jury feels compelled to pass. This, of course, is a cause of disappointment not only to the artists but to the public. Yet not until this year has the protest taken form in the very natural outcome of an overflow showing of the works accepted but not hung.

Larger Gallery Wanted

It is believed by the artists and hoped by the gallery-going public, and the idea has been publicly expressed by the president of the academy, John W. Alexander, that the present exhibition will help to show the usefulness of an adequate year-round gallery for the exhibition in New York of contemporaneous works of painting and sculpture. There are 351 works shown in the "accepted and hung" exhibition of the academy on Fifty-seventh street. There will be in the neighborhood of 250 shown in the "accepted but not hung" exhibition on Forty-sixth street. It has not been possible to collect all the works, some having been sent to other exhibitions, notably to the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia, but it is guaranteed by the artists in charge that no work has been or will be accepted unless accompanied by its "accepted but not hung" credentials from the academy itself. Ernest Albert of New Rochelle is chairman of the exhibition, Catherine Langhorne secretary and Richard Maynard treasurer. A committee in charge consists of Paul Cornoyer, Frederick Muhaupt and Glenn Newell. The exhibition will continue as long as that on Fifty-seventh street lasts and while there will be no comparison of the two exhibitions, it is not believed that any rivalry will develop.

The sales of pictures and bronzes at the academy this year so far have been fair and there have been many inquiries which may result in sales later. Edward H. Pottstall's beautiful canvas "Gloucester Harbor," one of the best pictures which has been made of this oft-painted place, goes to a western city. Ivan Olinsky's charming picture of "The Family" is sold, also E. L. Henry's "Electroengineering," William Dabestine's "Adirondack Mountains," Bruce Crane's "Gray Morning" and Van Borsck's "Delaware Valley." The sculptures have sold well, including Besia Potter Vonnoh's "Grecian Draperies," Edith B. Parsons' "Faun" and two of Jane Poupelet's "Canard."

Augustus Lukeman's statue of Franklin Pierce for the city of Concord is a

striking work. The completed design modelled in clay shows the distinguished son of Gen. Benjamin Pierce and the college mate of Hawthorne, S. S. Prentiss and Longfellow as youthful and vigorous. He appears rather as the advocate at the bar, gallant and persuasive, than as the fourteenth President of the United States. Another of Lukeman's works is the monument to the women of the Confederacy, to be unveiled by President Wilson in May at Raleigh, N. C. The work is to stand on the grounds of the Capitol and is the gift to the state of Col. Ashley Horne of Clayton, N. C. Col. Horne was one of six brothers, soldiers in General Lee's army. The group shows a grandmother and grandson, both strong types, the boy with his father's sword, the woman turning the leaves of a book representing the traditions of the South in which she is instructing her descendant. It is an impressive work, strong in the fidelity of its figures to their types, and powerful, too, in its pathos due to the absence from the family group of the father, who is represented only by his sword.

The first adequate paintings of the Panama canal are at last being shown. They are by Jonas Lie and have been exhibited for a fortnight at Knoedler's, attracting interested crowds. Janas Lie is equipped technically for work of this character, and he has in addition an imagination capable of grasping its artistic possibilities, and the picture-maker's instinct in presenting what he has seen.

These Panama canal pictures of Lie's with their great plumes of smoke rising between the walls of cleft mountains,



(Photo by De W. C. Ward, New York)

Group by Lukeman for monument to Confederate women

Paris at the groups and figures which are to ornament further the beautiful building of Carere and Hastings, and the Potter lions still keep dignified guard in front.

George Bellows, the only painter who is able to bridge over the gap between the old and the new in painting, is shortly to have a "one-man" exhibition. It is interesting to note that Lafcadio

Hearn is developing a strong following among collectors. A hundred or more Hearn items, including first editions, manuscripts, library belongings and other matters form an important part of a sale at the American art galleries, in which Hearn and Mark Twain collections are to be dispersed. A manuscript is of the story of Mimi-Nashi-Hoichi, a translation from the Japanese. The clean and even handwriting shows a respect for calligraphy which the author must have learned from the Japanese and which appears rather strange and most attractive in these days of the typewriter.

Charles A. Walker of Boston was a recent visitor at the academy to make a selection of pictures to be shown at the Boston Art Club.

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

little board shanties hung high up on the facade of the library building, has been at work with his assistants for some months, has finished the sculpture on the north pediment and it has been disclosed to the public gaze. The subject is "Life." Mr. Barnard's work on the south pediment will not be finished for several months. Meanwhile Mr. Bartlett and Mr. MacMonnies are busy

Miniature Warships Designed to Assist the Navy

Nine-Foot Working Model, Fore-runner of Small Steel Boats Capable of Maneuvers, Expected to Cut Practise Cost

FAIR TO HAVE EXHIBIT

Patience has crowned with success the efforts of Samuel Orkin, a Boston young man, in designing and building the first of a miniature battleship fleet, and he now plans to interest naval officials in the United States and abroad in his inventions. After a year and a half of labor and thought his first electric automatic model is in working order, fulfilling his fondest expectations, and has been exhibited before experts.

So satisfactory to him is his first attempt that he is arranging to go to Washington in a week or so to see Secretary of the Navy Daniels. As a result of his work, he claims, the extravagance of "war game" maneuvers may be cut down. His complete fleet—battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and, not forgetting the most modern warcraft, the aeroplane—he plans to exhibit at the Panama exposition in San Francisco in 1915 to bring it before the world's authorities.

Illustrates Inventions

His invention of three devices applicable to warships spurred Mr. Orkin on to the actual construction of a model vessel by which to give practicable exhibition of the work of his apprentices. His familiarity with the manufacture of delicate machine products—Mr. Orkin is by trade a designing jeweler—made the building of the intricate and original machinery of his model craft appear not beyond his ability.

Heretofore, the young model-builder explains, the government has had constructed for tests simply wooden models. He proposes to build steel models actually capable of performing all the evolutions required of genuine battle craft. However, in his first completed model, which has been tested out, it appears that his oft-dreamed hopes have been realized.

Siren screaming, orders sounding, sailors obeying, anchors weighing, screws whirling, searchlights playing, signals flashing, band marshaling, real music re-

sounding, electric apparatus buzzing—that is the way Mr. Orkin's first craft gets under way when the auto controller electrically gives the signal.

Practically everything about the model has been made by hand from drawings prepared by Mr. Orkin. To facilitate the exhibition of its many features, the designer has built his craft so it may be readily taken apart. He says that about 20 minutes is required to dismantle the model, and an equal period to reassemble its many parts.

On close inspection nearly every detail of a modern battleship will be found embodied in this diminutive craft. Besides, there are some features which only warships yet to be constructed will have.

Copies Sister Ships

The model, replica of the 26,000-ton superdreadnoughts Arkansas and Wyoming, is nine feet long, 18 inches in width and its draft is 8½ inches. With a displacement of 300 pounds, the craft has a speed of about 4 to 4½ knots per hour.

Seven direct current motors of varying sizes operated by an 8-volt storage battery form the main power plant of the model. An automatic timing device, which may be adjusted at will, controls the craft.

The propelling motor drives three screws at 1800 revolutions per minute. These wheels are 3½ inches pitch by 3½ inches diameter. Of special ingenuity is the mechanism which controls the steering apparatus and maneuvers the 150 miniature sailors about the decks.

This is accomplished by an endless chain concealed beneath deck and encircling the hull.

Other automatic devices serve to operate the complete battery of guns, haul in the four anchors, hoist the flags, manipulate the 12 searchlights in the fighting tops and perform many other acts. Important features of the armament of this model warship are the four main gun turrets. In each of these are located three 14-inch guns. No battleship now afloat, it is said, has more than two guns to a turret, though the new Texas of the United States navy will have such an innovation.

The secondary battery comprises 16 five inch guns in as many side turrets. Then there are two one pound automatic guns to protect the craft from small vessels. Placed on top of two of the main gun turrets fore and aft are models of the latest Krupp design guns for guarding

against an aeroplane fleet. Two little sailors are behind each of these guns and at the proper moment they each turn a carriage wheel and aim at the imaginary war planes. There are also eight torpedo tubes.

It Shoots, Too

The ammunition magazines have a capacity for 1000 rounds of cartridges of the band there is much activity on

the little ship. The 150 sailors march either side of the bridge and either side of the bridge are little sailors

about in squads and several go in and out through 18 doors leading from the decks. The doors swing open to admit the men and close behind them.

In minute detail has Mr. Orkin worked out the essentials of the bridge deck. Behind the steering wheel stands the helmsman with his gaze fixed on the tiny compass in the brass binnacle. At

the other side of the bridge are little sailors operating the Ardois system of night signaling by means of the string of electric lamps rigged to the masts. The craft has a complete set of running lamps, while surmounting each flagstaff, fore and aft, is a tiny electric light, not so large as a small pea.

Mr. Orkin says he will try to make arrangements for sailing his completed

fleet of war vessels through the Panama canal, whence he plans to proceed to San Francisco, arriving in time for the exposition.

Already he has begun the construction of a model war aeroplane. This machine, he says, will automatically ascend, perform the usual aeronautic feats and then descend, alighting gracefully on the ground.

SKILLED MANUAL LABOR SEEN AS PUSHED OUT BY MACHINE

is no incentive for him to use his hands. Literally there is nothing for him to do. It is all done for him. Country children are not so badly off, but still they lose to a certain extent from having things made too easy for them.

The jack-knife of the country boy with which he makes so many things is an almost unknown tool to the city boy. The country boy makes a whistle out of willow, the city boy buys one; the country boy makes his kite, his sling, his pop-gun, while the city boy buys one which he thinks is better. The country boy makes many things which the city boy has no opportunity to use, and consequently he has no incentive to make or buy one. More than all this, the country boy makes these things while he is still young enough to learn to use his hands.

The case with the girl is even worse. In the olden time the country girl learned to spin, to weave, to knit, and to sew—the stent of patch-work or the sampler was the daily task—while the city girl did these things to only a limited extent or not at all. Today the introduction of machinery has taken from the girl about all these occupations. It is very rare today to find even a country girl who can spin, weave, knit, or even sew. But the balance is still in favor of the country girl, because there are so many things which it is absolutely necessary for her to do.

Use of the hands in any sort of creative work has a very high educational value, for the reason that it requires concentrated attention, it being a well known fact that the educational value of any manual work is in proportion to the mental concentration which it is necessary to use to accomplish the task. The country boy uses his intellect as well as his hands in making a garden because he learns from experience that unless he uses both he will not get the produce, and the same test applies to all that he does. In other words one cannot do anything well until he learns to do it for himself. There is nothing so awkward as someone trying to do a certain movement under the direction of another. A familiar illustration of this is a child learning to play a piano; as long as the motions are directed by another the movements are uncertain and awkward, and it is only when the child makes self-directed movements that it begins to acquire grace. We learn to do things by doing them.

What effect does this lack of the use of the hands during the formative period of childhood have upon the present workman and professional man? To me it seems that it can result in nothing but incalculable harm. You can hardly expect a boy who has never used his hands in creative work, who has perhaps worn gloves which still further limit their use, to do any of the finer work of the world.

It almost seems that the danger from this modern condition cannot be realized by our educators. The city boy is greatly handicapped by having nothing to do except to be educated mentally, and I have some doubts about the wisdom of that kind of education, but we are continually passing laws which still further limit his opportunities to learn, until he may have passed the time when he learns readily. Whether the modern boy ever will learn to be an expert workman is open to serious doubt. Even giving him the opportunity to tend a machine is pretty poor training, for in all machine work the intellect of the man who invents the machine limits the thought of the operative. That is one reason why many machines are invented, so that men who have not been educated can be used to manufacture goods of a certain quality. The argument often is heard that the use of these machines helps to develop the intellect of a lower class of workmen. This is not the truth about the matter; it is a quite generally accepted fact that the intellect is only developed when the work requires concentrated attention, and that when the work is repeated often enough so that it is done mechanically, it rather has an opposite tendency. A boy who tends a machine does not learn a trade and become a skilled workman, and he really has very little incentive to use his intellect or his hands.

Shoe men from 13 states were present, and at the business meeting of the association the following officers were elected: President, W. Lee Brand of Roanoke, Va.; vice-presidents, H. C. Dovenmuehle of Chicago, Alfred H. Berry of Portland, Me., Irving R. Fisher of New York and F. P. Bowe of Utica; secretary-treasurer, S. W. Campbell of Chicago.

The Boy Scout movement may also be reckoned as an agency that is tending to bring back a normal use of the hands. There are other agencies likewise at work, more or less adequate to meet the situation, and showing that some people at least are awake to the fact that a remedy is necessary, even if a complete remedy has not as yet been found.

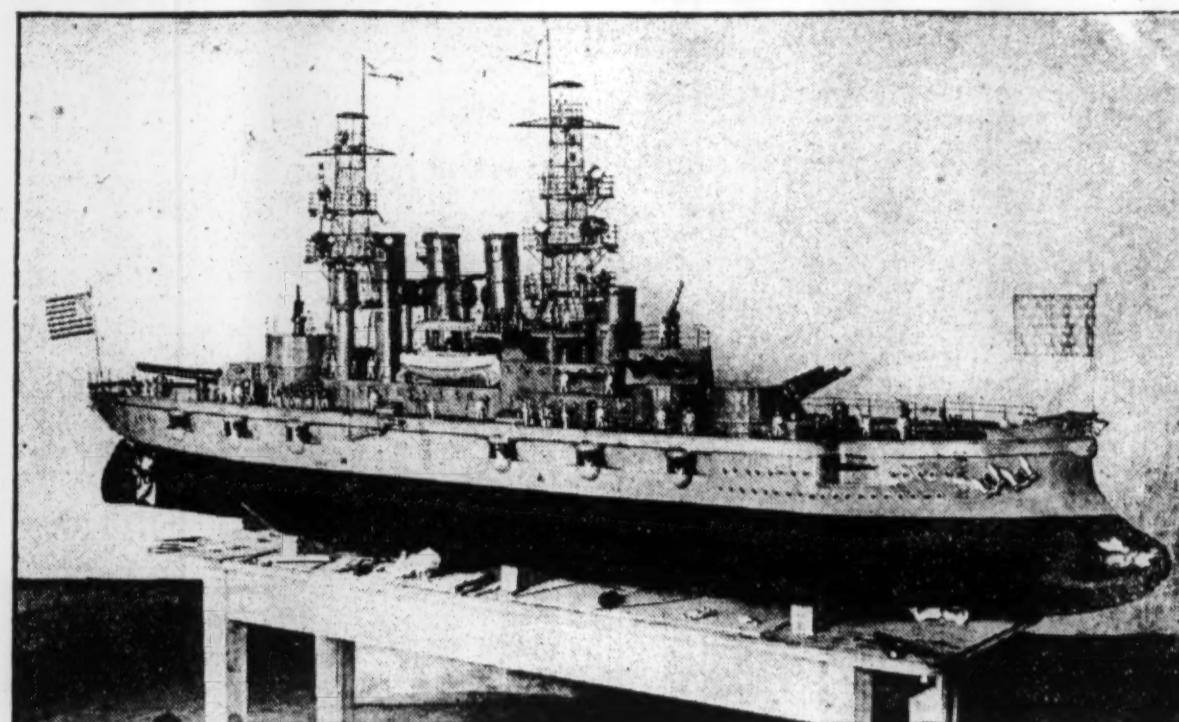
COL. ROOSEVELT PREPARES TRIP

RIO JANEIRO—When Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is making preparations to go down the Duvida river, starts, he will be accompanied by four members of his own party, three members of the Brazilian expedition and 15 men especially engaged for the needs of the expedition.

Colonel Roosevelt has telegraphed Dr. Lauro Mueller that his trip has been a marvelous success.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS DINE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Members of the British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers held their first annual dinner recently at the Granville Palace hotel.



Dreadnought of 300 pounds displacement built by Bostonian for illustration

AMERICAN BELIEVES IN YUAN SHIH-KAI

G. N. Steiger, Professor of History in Shanghai College, Now in America, Sees China's President as Patriot, Acting Wisely

FEW KNOW OF CHANGE

"China, the real China of 400,000,000 people, stands today between a monarchical form of government which she will not accept and a republican form of government which she cannot accept. The answer to this problem lies in some form of compromise between the two and it has been given to Yuan Shih-Kai to find this answer."

Such is the opinion of George N. Steiger, an American who has served as professor of history in the St. John College, Shanghai, for seven years and who now is spending a year in research work at Harvard University.

Mr. Steiger has been a careful observer of recent events in China. Within the period of his residence in that country the old order of things has been overthrown and the men of the "Young China" party have come to the front. During this time Mr. Steiger has been in constant contact with the members of the European colony, many of whom are long experienced students of Chinese affairs.

There are other problems for which the head of the department has not yet found a satisfactory solution. Suppose he has an efficient employee whom he is paying \$840. The head of another department offers the woman \$900. If her present employer raises her salary to \$900 to keep her, other women in the department will think they too should have an immediate raise. To raise all these salaries is impossible with the apprehension that is allowed the first employer. He may therefore decide to let his employee go. Then he has to go to the trouble of breaking in a new employee, and that makes things harder for everybody concerned. Or suppose a head has two equally efficient employees and, on account of the difference in the character of the work required of each, one earns \$840 and the other \$900. The first employee demands \$900 on the ground that she is as capable as the second and should be paid in accordance with her ability; the second claims she is working harder than the first and therefore should be paid more. What is the head of the department to do? He cannot create another \$900 position just to satisfy one employee, neither can he pay the same salary where there is such a decided difference in the character of the positions.

Much Expected of Yuan

"Whether Yuan Shih-Kai is sincerely a patriot whose ambitions are all for his country and none for himself, as many believe, or he is impelled largely by personal motives, as his opponents charge, the fact remains that he is today the one man who is looked to to bring order out of the present confusion in China," said Mr. Steiger.

"Personally I am inclined to place great confidence in him. He is a very wealthy man and a man of high position in his own country. He has the support of practically all the alien element. Today he is deliberately taking upon his shoulders the burden of attempting to solve China's problem. In doing so he is entering upon a path beset with great difficulties; he is incurring intense antagonism in certain quarters, and is running grave hazards. I am convinced that if he were not a sincere patriot he would step aside at a time when he would seem to have so much to lose and so little to gain."

"China owes a great deal to Sun Yat Sen, yet I believe he can be of little use in the present crisis. Sun Yat Sen is essentially an idealist. He has always been unwilling to compromise in the least and is demanding for his country the immediate fulfillment of an ideal conception of republican government that can be realized only after many, many years. Yuan on the other hand, is a man of a very different school. He belongs to the "Old China" party, that group of men who hold dear the traditions, the teachings, and national modes of thought, at the same time that they appreciate the value of modern western ideas. They realize the undesirability of thrusting upon the people Occidental concepts and modes of operation that are quite alien to them, and the impossibility of bringing about an instantaneous transformation of a great nation that has cherished and adhered to its own ideals for centuries. In other words they see that stable improvement can come only through a transitional stage, and that this will mean compromises for the present."

Populace Incoherent

"I am freely of Yuan Shih-Kai, that is by his opponents, that he is another Cromwell, a second Napoleon, and is trying to make himself a dictator. Many of his acts do seem those of a dictator, but this is due somewhat to the fact that he is a man of energetic character, who acts quickly and vigorously. But the bigger reason for his methods is due to the peculiar attitude

taken by the Chinese people and the new National Assembly. This requires some explanation. It should be remembered that for hundreds of years the government in China has been an absolute monarchy. The people, the majority of whom have lived in more or less isolated districts far from the capital, have looked upon the government as a necessary evil, one which was very far off, and one which acted quite independently of their own desires or needs.

The only point of contact came in the collection of taxes. Thus there has been no sense of patriotism, no sense of participation in the government, and the interests have centered in the home and the community affairs.

"Now, at the moment when the people have been called upon to take part in the affairs of their country, this concept of things persists. Even the men who have been elected to the National Assembly seem to entertain no true sense of responsibility and give their time over to petty disputes and the differences of their many cliques. Yuan Shih-Kai calls on the Assembly to pass measures that are vital. The Assembly takes no action. The minority in the upper body may keep away to prevent a quorum. The minority in the lower body, which is made up of the other party, may do the same thing. And as a result, Yuan Shih-Kai is obliged to pass the required measures by executive order, and is then accused of acting like a dictator.

Progressive-Conservative

"Yuan Shih-Kai is a progressive in that he sees the value of assimilating western ideas, but a conservative in that he is opposed to establishing an absolute democracy, and in this I am inclined to agree with him. The difficulty lies in the ignorance of the people, their previous political experience, and their racial characteristics. He is a highly educated man who must realize the hopelessness of trying to establish a government that has no point of contact with these national ideals and which would have the nation sweep away at a single stroke all their previous political history as if it had never been."

"I feel that Yuan Shih-Kai is either looking towards the establishment of some form of oligarchy or government by a small minority, or else will end by accepting this as the only possible compromise. Here is the situation in a nutshell. China has overthrown her monarchy, a system of government that she has been accustomed to from the very beginning of the race. This change resulted from a long continued and widespread discontent, and there is not likely to come to an end. On the other hand, we must stop to realize how little the idea of republican government is grasped in China. Only about one quarter of one per cent of her population is supporting this new institution. This is the million or so people who live in and around the centers of western influence, such as Canton, Shanghai and Han-Kow. The other hundreds of millions either have never heard of such a thing as republican government or look upon it with distrust. Lack of communication between the different provinces, the lack of a common language, and the absolute decentralization of interests have produced this situation."

"Thus the only possible compromise seems to be a government by a small and strong group of men, for the time being. An oligarchy, to be sure, has all the weaknesses of a monarchy and all the weaknesses of a democracy, and cannot be looked to as a permanent institution. But it may serve to tide over the necessary transitional period and then either swing back to a monarchy or become a democracy. In other words they see that stable improvement can come only through a transitional stage, and that this will mean compromises for the present."

The rapid extension of railway, post and telegraph lines in the last score of years is gradually concentrating the interests of the people and producing a sense of patriotism that may be expected to work for the best interests of the Chinese. But let us remember that possibly the republican form of government may not be the best in the world—at

PLAN IS TO EQUALIZE WOMEN'S WAGES

State House Workers as Well as Department Heads, Who Now Fix Most Salaries, Said to Welcome More Even Regulation

DIFFICULTIES FOUND

Most of the women employed at the Massachusetts State House have their salaries fixed not by the state but by the head of the department in which they work, and investigation indicates that the heads of the departments at times are as puzzled as are men elsewhere to know just what is the right thing to do. With the men under their employ the matter seems simpler, but even they would welcome some change that would do away with the irregularities and uncertainties of the present system.

Perhaps "system" is hardly the correct word to use, for apparently no two departments regulate salaries in exactly the same way, and not only that, but the head of each department, though attempting to follow out a system of his own, is likely to make exceptions under some conditions. There is no uniform rate of increase in force throughout the building, and a woman employed in one department sometimes receives more than a woman in another department who is doing no harder or more efficient work.

Change Expected

That the matter of salary regulation will be taken up soon and settled by the commission on economy and efficiency is the present hope of heads of departments and employees alike. In the meantime, viewing the question from the outside and comparing salaries at the State House with those given elsewhere for similar work, one would say that on the whole the women employees at the State House are pretty well paid, from the numerous scrubwomen who receive 25 cents an hour to the woman actuary in the insurance department who receives a salary of \$2500. The average salary paid to a woman who comes in as a regular clerk or stenographer is \$600. The next year she may receive an increase of \$5, the next year \$5 more, and so on until she has reached a salary of \$840, or in some instances of \$900; or the increase may be \$10 a month instead of \$5, and this may be given yearly, or every two years, in fact as often as the head of the department deems wise.

There are many women receiving more than \$900. Some of them have been in service many years; some of them have come in more recently, but are doing very responsible work. Their salaries range from \$1000 to \$1500. These women are, of course, more than ordinary clerks or stenographers; they are supervisory clerks, statisticians, private secretaries, accountants or auditors. The first assistant in the state library receives \$1000, and the library agent, much of whose work is done outside the State House, receives \$1600.

The women are fairly well satisfied with their salaries as shown by the fact, not merely eventually, but in the

WILKES-BARRE IS PROMISED GROWTH

Chamber of Commerce Plans for Year Deal With Guarantee Fund of \$450,000 Raised to Encourage Manufacturing

PUBLICITY ARRANGED

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city, as such, has been in existence only since June 1, 1911. It is the successor to the Board of Trade, which was organized in 1884 and which confined its efforts almost entirely to commercial and industrial advancement.

While retaining many of the basic features of the old organization, the Chamber of Commerce has made changes in two important particulars—namely, its form of organization, which has been made more democratic, and its scope of activity, which has been broadened.

The new constitution of the organization seeks to give recognition to the proposition that the most successful city, both as regards growth and other essentials of success, is that city which provides the best living and working conditions for its citizens. The policy of the new organization, therefore, with relation to the city, has been one of internal constructive activity, rather than what might be termed external development.

In line with this movement the organization actively engaged itself in the state-wide movement for legislation giving all cities of its class commission government. This movement was successful, and Wilkes-Barre, together with about 20 other Pennsylvania cities came under commission government on Dec. 1. Similarly it led in the movements for the elimination of grade crossings and for enlargement of the city's area, both of which failed to meet with success. It has agitated and procured better lighting, more parks, better streets and fire protection, all with the purpose of making Wilkes-Barre a more desirable place in which to live and do business.

With the idea of showing to the people of Wilkes-Barre their own manufacturing resources, a most successful industrial exposition was held in May, 1913, and aid and encouragement have been



PRESIDENT A. C. CAMPBELL

given to apple shows, poultry shows and similar enterprises.

A recent successful effort was that to bring about the establishment in Wilkes-Barre of a branch of the evening school of accounts and finance of the University of Pennsylvania. As a result Wilkes-Barre men are now able to secure training under the direction of the faculty of the Wharton school of finance and commerce, such as they formerly went to Philadelphia to obtain.

Another successful movement was that to raise a guaranty fund with which to assist in the location here of desirable manufacturing enterprises. A fund of \$450,000 is now ready for use.

New officers recently have been elected, with A. C. Campbell as president. Mr. Campbell has outlined a campaign for the year, which includes a definite publicity campaign concerning Wilkes-Barre, and particularly its guaranty fund; also the improvement of the Susquehanna river at Wilkes-Barre so as to avoid the possibility of overflows; the organiza-

tion of a farm-bureau and trade excursions, enlargement of the area and population of the city through annexation, and a number of lesser improvements. A membership campaign is under way, through which it is hoped to add 200 members to the rolls and thus provide the funds for the publicity campaign. The outlook for the year is regarded as most encouraging.

MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

STRANGE BUT TRUE

It is strange, that's a fact, yet we know it is so.

When clear to the bottom we sift it, One may carry a mortgage for years, don't you know,

And not be able to "lift" it.

From now on "Uncle Sam" will pose as a schoolmaster providing compulsory instruction each afternoon, for an hour and a quarter, to the enlisted man in the U. S. navy and the marine corps. While the innovation is receiving the commendation of all who are interested in the men's betterment, the naval instructors will have a twofold chance to prove the happy truth of the poet's lines:

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
And teach the young idea how to shoot."

INDICATIONS

"Do you think the coming of the flying machine will ever add to the industrial activity of the land in the manner in which the automobile has done?"

"Well, we cannot deny that since men have begun flying about through the sky, Philadelphia has been looking up more than it was before."

The American Historical Association which has been holding its annual session at Charleston, S. C., evidently desired to be where it could examine a good deal of interesting material "on the spot." In the matter of history, Charleston has accumulated about as much as any city of its age in the world.

Mr. Holmes started on an imaginary trip across the Rocky mountains to San Francisco by train. Thence by boat he went to Manila. He pointed out the new harbor and the development along the waterfront, where acres of swamp land had been filled in and neat parks laid out. He gave contrasts of the old and new means of conveyance, both passenger and traffic, and in some municipal departments showed that the island is as far advanced as many American cities, being equipped with all modern devices.

DETERMINATION

Opportunity! Would it might knock at our door,

Or our doobell persistently buzz (Till we'd have to arise and go after the prize),

In the way that the landlord does.

The second annual bicycle exhibition, known as the Salon du Bicycle, was recently held in Brussels. It was a splendid affair and showed to the best advantage the numerous makes of bicycles displayed. Now, let's see, didn't some body say, several years ago, that the bicycle had dropped quite out of notice?

SOPHOMORES OF SIMMONS HOSTS TO THE FRESHMEN

At the refectory, Brookline avenue, this afternoon at 3 o'clock the sophomore class of Simmons College entertains the freshmen at "The Dansas." Miss Gertrude E. Hussey, in charge of the affair, has arranged a program as follows:

1. Mandolin selections... Mandolin Club 2. Singing..... Frances Hall '14 3. Duet dance..... Esther Tucker '14 Gertrude Hussey '14 4. Violin solo..... Mary Rogers '14 5. Solo dance..... Eva Jacobs '14 6. Mandolin selections... Mandolin Club 7. Solo dance..... Gertrude Hussey '14 8. Singing..... Marjorie Soper '14 9. Solo dance..... Eva Jacobs

Last night the second of the recital talks by Miss Antoinette Szumowska, pianist, was held in the refectory, under the auspices of the Boston Simmons Club for the benefit of the college building fund. The third and last recital will take place on Feb. 27.

The music committee of the Simmons Alumnae Association is now offering a prize of \$5 for the words of a serious song for the proposed Simmons song book. The contest, which closes March 1, 1914, is open to members of the senior, junior and sophomore classes but not to the freshman class. The judges will be announced later.

The events are: Floor work between 1910 and 1917, 1914 and 1915, marking on the scale of 20, folk dancing between 1916 and 1917, esthetic dancing between 1914 and 1915, scale of 20; individual apparatus, limited to 10 from each class, rope climbing, fall hanging, hand traveling, rope ladder, horse mount, double broom jump, saddles, scale of 10; run, running high jump, the four places counting 8, 6, 4, 2, height limited to 48 inches; relay race, two places counting 15 and 10.

The class scoring the greatest collective total is winner of the meet, and will be presented the silver cup by Madeline Ellis '15, vice-president of the athletic association. The 10 girls who score the highest in the individual apparatus work win their numerals.

RADCLIFFE GIRLS SEEK SILVER CUP IN ATHLETIC WORK

Four classes are competing in the annual winter meet of the Radcliffe Athletic Association in the gymnasium this afternoon. The silver cup, presented to the college by Margaret Wallace Soule, which is the trophy for competition, has been held by the present senior class for three years.

The events are: Floor work between 1910 and 1917, 1914 and 1915, marking on the scale of 20, folk dancing between 1916 and 1917, esthetic dancing between 1914 and 1915, scale of 20; individual apparatus, limited to 10 from each class, rope climbing, fall hanging, hand traveling, rope ladder, horse mount, double broom jump, saddles, scale of 10; run, running high jump, the four places counting 8, 6, 4, 2, height limited to 48 inches; relay race, two places counting 15 and 10.

The class scoring the greatest collective total is winner of the meet, and will be presented the silver cup by Madeline Ellis '15, vice-president of the athletic association. The 10 girls who score the highest in the individual apparatus work win their numerals.

Naval Constructor E. F. Eggert, detached naval yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, Newport News, Va.

Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting, Jr., detached naval yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to Isthmian Canal Zone.

Boatswain T. L. McKenna, detached the Wyoming, to naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Boatswain H. J. Williamson, detached the Panther, to the Wyoming.

Chief Gunner William Zeitzer, detached the Maine, to the Wyoming.

Chief Gunner Stephen Donely, detached the Wyoming, to the Maine.

Chief Gunner Edwin Alberts, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Gunner J. J. Clancy, detached the Albany, to New Orleans.

Paymaster's Clerk W. E. Lund, appointed to the Florida.

Commander G. R. Marvell, detached

DR. GREEN HANDS IN RESIGNATION

Dr. Samuel A. Green, for 19 years first vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, submitted his resignation at a special meeting of the society yesterday afternoon.

Prof. Edward Channing gave reminiscences of his acquaintance with Dr. Green, and a paper was read by Washington C. Ford on his recent researches in England with special reference to Suffolk as the dwelling place of G. W. John Winthrop before he came to America.

For the accommodation of the Boston symphony orchestra en route home from southern trip tonight the New Haven road provides special service from New York city on the Gilt Edge express, due at 11:20 p. m.

Members of the Harvard musical club were furnished with reserved cars on the Boston & Maine road's Portland express from North station this afternoon en route to Farm Hill.

For the accommodation of the Boston

symphony orchestra en route home from southern trip tonight the New Haven road provides special service from New York city on the Gilt Edge express, due at 11:20 p. m.

Steel Steamships Daily Mail, Boston, Mass.

WEST INDIES, BERMUDA, ETC.

Best Accommodations Secured by Booking with

BEEKMAN TOURIST CO.

5 Mill Street. • PHONE MAIN 5388

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

PAQUEBOT, BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON, MASS.

EUROPE

WORLD'S BEST HOTELS

Topography and Cities Factors in Molding Americans

Author Perceives Significant Contrasts Between Land Aspects in United States and in Other Countries and Interprets Urban Influences, Some Depreciated

Under the title, "The Background of the American Novel," Robert Herrick, in the January number of the *Yale Review*, makes some observations on the topography of the United States in its relation to the inhabitants and the ways in which they express themselves, and also points out in a somewhat unusual way aspects of large American cities and their effects on the activities and development of urban residents. Excerpts are given herewith.

There is no one portion of our vast surface that the American can properly refer to as typically "American." There is the typical prairie landscape—a great deal of it—the plains, the deserts, the Sierras, the various coast lands, and so on, each section wholly unlike any other. This diversified landscape within the states is notable for its occasional grandeur, and at last Americans have waked to the many beauties contained in it, which have been so long neglected by our travelers. We boast now of the high Sierras, the lofty arid plains, the grandly dimpling prairies, the verdant slopes of our eastern mountains, the seacoast of Maine. We possess more than our share of what the railroads advertise as "scenic wonders"—Niagara, Yellowstone park, the Grand Canyon, glacier park, the Yosemite valley, to mention but the better known. "See America first," which we are urgently advised to do, means to "take in" these more exceptional manifestations of nature. And yet, candidly, the patriot must admit that with all this wealth of "show places," where the people do not live, our country does not possess the unique mountain splendor of Switzerland, the poignant human beauty of Italy, the orderly cultivated beauty of France, nor even the homely garden beauty of England. What the traveler sees in his seven-league strides across the continent in his search for "scenic wonders"—in those regions which are most densely peopled and therefore to be reckoned as most American—is a somewhat monotonous country. From Cheyenne to Chicago, from Chicago to New Orleans or Pittsburgh, there are thousand-mile stretches of undistinguished, commonplace landscape. I am aware of the indignation protest this sweeping generalization might well call forth in defense of much scattered beauty in almost every state in the Union. I am also aware of certain epic aspects that the prairies, where the vast whole is more beautiful than any part, especially at certain seasons of the year. But in this survey one must generalize sweepingly, and look at the picture as a perpetual background for human life rather than as a tourist's resource. As such I insist that those portions of the land densely peopled, most characteristically American in civilization, are for the most part dull in physical background—at the best, pretty or epicly uniform.

As one passes over the surface of Europe, no matter how hastily, one is aware of a human quality in the fields, the roads, the water courses—above all in the kind of housing men have made for themselves on their soil. Here is a mother earth that has been lived upon by her children for generations; and through the forces of human contact after centuries of war and peace . . . and change she has come to have an individual expression of her own, subtly reflecting the character of her human children. There is little of this sort of thing in the United States. The face of nature, no longer, alas! virginal, even in our far western states, has not yet achieved a distinguished maturity, although the soil may have been plowed for a number of generations. The earth is still untamed, or harnessed to a machine system of production that prevents human individuality. Man has camped upon the land, erecting temporary and incongruous structures in which to house himself and the instruments of his activity. He has worked the soil ruthlessly to get whatever there is in it or under it; he has not yet molded its face to himself—lived in the deepest sense with it.

This would seem to be hardly true of New England and the South. But in these older sections other disintegrating forces have been at work to arrest or prevent the harmonizing of man with his soil. Her own sons have largely deserted New England, leaving her exhausted fields to be re-possessed latently by . . . Poles and Greeks. Doubtless these stronger hands will mold that stubborn earth into shapes altogether new, unless they in turn are displaced by fresh invaders. But the old New England homestead and farm will finally be preserved for us in the steel engraving. In the South, the well-known economic changes since the civil war have wiped out the plantation with its gracious home, its picturesque appanage of negro quarters, its large, loose fields. A heterogeneous population of small farmers is today rapidly making over the surface of the old slave states.

We are becoming rapidly an urban people, and the census reports prove it. The city aspect of the American background must next be considered. The more active and expressive of our people have been swept into city and town life, leaving the countryside to the alien and the less significant members of the old stock. Our writers too, for the most part, flock to the great cities and naturally find in them the larger elements of their raw material. What do our American cities offer imaginatively to the creative writer? Will he find in them the propitious conditions that gave a Balzac to Paris, a Dickens to London? Our cities, watered as they are across the continent, are curiously similar in character. New York and San Francisco are set at the great sea gates of the land; Denver is girt by mountains; St.

for the imaginative mentality as a stultifying habit of proclaiming ugliness beauty. There are other virtues than beauty in a city, and these may be more necessary for us to achieve than to strive for what is unphonously dubbed the "city beautiful." There is, of course, the suburb for our alleviation, and beyond the suburb that ever widening reach of country that the motor and the train have brought nearer to the city. We are proud of our suburbs and thither we take our visitors from abroad, seeking their admiration for the parks, the neat grass plots about the houses, the shaded streets. The American suburb may well be the social salvation of America. . . . Here beauty has given place not to ugliness, perhaps, but to mere neatness. The freer stretches of environs country within reach of the more fortunate city dwellers are unbeautifully spotted with multitudinous wooden buildings. As a source of physical beauty, of lovely human inspiration, the American city with its suburban fringe provides little for the artistic to love.

It is possible that this aspect of our cities is merely more emphatic with us than it is in all modern cities. . . . But these older cities still fulfil their function of being homes better than our American cities do. Americans live less and less in their cities. They work and play in them, but have their homes outside. It is hard to say where Americans have their permanent roots. No people other than the nomads so easily exchange their habits as Americans. Moving day has long been a national institution, with its horrors of crumbling possessions and decaying self-respect. The spectacle of a large community playing this sort of pass-in-the-corner once or twice a year with its Lares and Penates is not an edifying sight. The army-like condition of existence in the large cities tends to obliterate the more intimate individualities that are the result of slow growth in a settled environment and that have always offered the imaginative worker his finest human material. The effect upon our fiction is that we have had few novels of American life that are deeply identified with any city. Never has an American city got itself expressed imaginatively as have London and Paris and Rome. For the novelist our cities are like huge meaningless names.

The cities, about which the majority of our 90,000,000 are concentrated, are fast becoming the homes of the very rich and the very poor—two opposed classes that seem able to survive in its fierce competition, one because it can escape its penalties and the other because it must endure them to live at all. One of our cherished delusions about ourselves is that ours is a democratic society. In the cities it certainly no longer has the marks of a real democracy. Class lines

have formed there with extreme rapidity, on the sternest of all bases, that of money. We have the excessively rich, the very rich, the commonplace rich, and over against them is the great mass of people who depend day by day upon the precarious earnings of that day.

Between two strongly marked classes we have a diminishing third class of neither rich nor poor, who are exploited indirectly by both the other classes. The characteristic curse of our social life, due to the popular delusion of democracy, is that the commercially "prosperous" classes have set the standard of living. We are a people of imitators, and most of us imitate the dress, the food, the manners of people we never see. There is no fine gradation of society, each one expressing himself individually according to his means, each class shading into the one above and the one below.

The life of our rich, especially in the great cities, has been much exploited by the large tribe of journalistic novelists. American life as illustrated in popular commercial fiction, abounds superabundantly in men-servants, private cars, yachts, clubs, international marriages, spectacular luxury and display—all of which is quite foreign to the experience of the majority of readers and, we may sus-

pect, to that of the writers themselves. Our luxury, it seems to me, is the most unreal thing about us as a people; in all the flux of our social background the most uncertain and ephemeral—the most uncharismatic. . . . The most significant phenomenon of recent literature, at least in England, is the manner in which the common, plain people are getting themselves expressed from the inside, not from above, in the pages of Mr. Wells and Mr. Arnold Bennett. Odd that this democratic recognition of the significance of the socially insignificant should occur in what we have been taught to consider the most aristocratic society of all! There has been of course plenty of writing about "the masses" from a superior point of view, here as elsewhere. But if I am not mistaken, the first really notable expression of the great majority, presenting them as they know themselves to be, is to be found in the novels of these two contemporary Englishmen. The modern world as realized by the unprivileged should have been revealed by American novelists, for we believe that this is the home of the healthy-minded, normal common person, that we have bred him and her by the millions. But

the need for the move to be taken

has been felt for some time as there

are great apparent inequalities in the

salaries of positions involving practi-

cally the same work in various depart-

ments, and in some instances the com-

misioners feel that more men and

women are being employed than is justi-

fied as compared with other departments

doing the same amount of work.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY GETS GIFT OF VALUABLE RELICS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Civil war relics, articles of historical interest in Missouri and cuts of the wartime Kansas City were among the acquisitions of the Missouri Valley Historical Society in 1913. Probably the most valuable collection from a historical standpoint ever given to the society is that of Mrs. John B. White, wife of the president of the organization.

Among the articles in Mrs. White's collection is a low hung, hand made cradle of solid wood. Interesting articles of before the war times are carpet bags of velvet carpeting and a rawhide trunk decorated with brass nail heads. In this same collection is an old firebox with a long handle. This firebox was used, according to the description soon to be put on it, to "borrow fire around the neighborhood, when coals were coals, and matches scarce."

Candle molds of pewter and gayly decorated wood, a rope basket for "setting" bread yeasts, a kettle stove, a canon ball from the field of Gettysburg, lace from Mrs. Millard Fillmore's wardrobe and civil war relics represent the diversified character of the many articles recently presented by Mrs. White on her return from the East.

What is considered the one exhibit

most valuable to the society was given by Mrs. White last week, in addition to the regular collection of relics. It is a birdseye view of the river front of Kansas City in the early 50s, and was published in the Pictorial Drawing Room Monthly in Boston, in 1855. The picture was the property of Selden G. Spencer before it was obtained for the society by Mrs. White, says the Star. This picture, with many of the articles in the White collection, has been put on exhibition in the rooms of the Allen library.

Another collection, lent to the society indefinitely by Mrs. W. B. Thayer, consists of old china and Mormon relics. The old blue Staffordshire china in Mrs. Thayer's collection alone would sell for several hundreds of dollars in most any Kansas City antique shop. Luster ware, old fashioned fans and hand woven coverlets also form a part of Mrs. Thayer's loan to the society.

The Daughters of Old Westport, under the leadership of Mrs. M. E. Mynatt, have presented the society with a case of relics connected with Westport, and ranging chronologically from the days of the French fur trader to the period after the war.

Saxon, even in tradition. For good or for ill, we are becoming, we largely have become already, something else. Let us hope that it will prove to be a stronger, franker, freer, honest, more human social state than that our forefathers bequeathed!

WESTERN COUNTY COMMISSION TO EQUALIZE WAGES

SPOKANE, Wash.—The county commissioners have decided to follow the example of the city commissioners and make an effort toward the standardization of salaries and positions at the court house, involving a monthly payroll of approximately \$20,000, says the Chronicle.

Unless the city government, the commissioners have not complete control of the personnel and organization in the various county departments. The commissioners, however, have the regulation of salaries under their control.

The need for the move to be taken has been felt for some time as there are great apparent inequalities in the salaries of positions involving practically the same work in various departments, and in some instances the commissioners feel that more men and women are being employed than is justified as compared with other departments doing the same amount of work.

SACRAMENTO CITY LINE IS PROPOSED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The construction of a municipal railroad system along the water front from M to Q streets, serving the city wharves, is proposed by City Commissioner E. M. Wilder.

At present, the city has a track a block long at the city wharf, but this is not connected with the other railroad lines and thus does not serve as a distributing system, says the Union.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

The aid of the reflectoscope is to be used hereafter in giving instruction in French at the Public Latin school. William P. Henderson, master of the department, will use it to throw upon the screen a page from a French book, perhaps, or from a French magazine or newspaper. The pupils will be called upon to read it and talk about it. Or it may be an illustration from a French book or periodical that he will show, calling upon the boys to discuss it in French. The object is in part to bring more of the French atmosphere into the class through live French topics.

To those who are not familiar with the class work it is a surprise to hear how much French and how very little English is spoken in it. English is seldom heard. French is used almost exclusively.

A feature of the work that interests the boys is an English-French correspondence carried on with public school boys in France. The boys of the Public Latin school write in French to the French boys about the school here, their sports, their city, their interests, whatever these may be. The French boys reply in English, telling about their activities and commenting on what interests them. They have no national sport, they say; and referring to football—they think it strange, they say, that boys should fight each other in play. The French boys play tennis, are fond of walking and riding and go often to the opera. The Boston boys find the ways of the French boys strange and have no desire to change from their own school to one in the land across the water.

HOPE FOR NEW BUILDING

Since the alumni dinner a few weeks ago the boys and friends of the Latin school have been in hopes that a new building wholly adequate for their needs might be put up for them. The building on Warren avenue which the school occupies is needed by the English high school on Montgomery street. The two buildings are practically one and are connected. The English high school is overcrowded and has to rent 17 rooms elsewhere to accommodate its pupils. This tends to hamper the work and deprives the boys of that association with each other which is recognized to be a good thing. It is hoped that this will bring about soon a new building for the Public Latin school. When one is put up it is hoped that it will be in all ways adequate and in keeping with the historic character of the school. It is the oldest public school in America and has graduated some of the most distinguished men in New England. It has outgrown several buildings, and when it has outgrown one more it is expected the school will receive some valuable gifts.

TOYS AID TO STUDY

By the introduction of a beautiful toy horse, a big one, and similar toys into the first grade class, the drawing lessons at the Mather school at Meeting House Hill, have become a joy instead of a task. Rectangles and circles, pyramids and cylinders have not been found particularly interesting by the children, but a horse or sheep or cow, as nearly perfect as a toy animal can be, has strengthened their interest. They have attacked the most difficult problems with unabated enthusiasm and secured results that surprised all who have seen their work. Facility in the use of the pencil and observation both are developed, and incidentally, a good deal of useful information is secured and mental qual-



Teachers giving women a lesson in playground games at Charlestown evening center

home, or the community. This latter means keeping streets clean, disposal of garbage, police regulations of one kind or another, and kindred things, which it is well for them to know.

The third part of the program consists of motion pictures. Here is where the mother with no knowledge of English, and the one with the babies, derive the most benefit. These pictures need no language and the babies cannot interrupt them. Beautiful travel scenes are thrown upon the screen, showing wonderful cities, marvelous activities, manufactures, industries of various kinds, the raising and manufacture of cotton, how stone is quarried. Charming little stories are presented, old fairy tales, some of them, and occasionally something that provokes a hearty laugh. In fact, nothing more Americanizing has been found than the motion picture. It introduces the observer to American ways and customs more quickly than anything else has been found to do. Following the motion pictures there is a social hour in which the women chat and sew, knit or crochet. Music usually has a place on the program and is enjoyed. The attendance at these mothers' club meetings averages over 500 in East Boston. The others are as yet somewhat below that.

The mothers' clubs are but a part of the work of the evening centers. Their

influence is widespread. In East Boston, where the work is developed most, having a year's start over all the other centers, it is a feature of first importance. The local papers devote columns to it every week. It is arousing civic pride and stands for good community housekeeping. Of late the disposal of garbage has been given careful consideration. Housekeepers are instructed in what they should do and after consultation with the city authorities they have been appealed to to compel the company that collects garbage to live up to the terms of its contract. The housekeepers have pledged themselves to sweep their sidewalks at least once a week, to use metal barrels for their ashes, a covered metal receptacle for garbage, and a light wooden barrel for papers. Men who have been known as politicians are beginning to think along higher lines. They are glad to come and address the clubs on issues before the people, discarding the question of party politics for the value of the thing itself. Some of them have been known to say they would rather work on high lines, and will be just as good as the people want them to be.

The public library branch has found that the evening center has made a difference in the demand for books, in the number of books drawn, and in their nature. Those recommended by the club

are in constant demand; in fact, the supply is exhausted. The Dickens collection is all in use most of the time. Roslindale and Fields Corner districts are now trying to get evening centers.

STATE MAY FINISH HARBOR CHANGES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Unless the contractors on the municipal wharf transhipped at Wilmington and on the municipal dock in the outer harbor push the contracts according to schedule, the harbor commission will take over the work and finish it, says the Express.

This ultimatum was transmitted by Frederick T. Woodman, president of the harbor commission, to the contractors recently. President Woodman also announced that three contractors have agreed to bid for the cutting of the sea-level harbor boulevard through Timms point, and to take harbor bonds sufficient to cover the contract.

SCHOOL BIBLE STUDY PLANNED

DENVER, Col.—A movement to establish courses of Bible study in the high schools of this state has been started by the State Sunday School Association. The aim is to make the course optional, but one for which credit will be granted, says the Times.

When William's teacher and Mr. Phiney, master of the school, saw it they thought it good enough to be printed in the Dudley Record, the school paper.

News of Interest to Automobilist

A. A. A. LEADERS TO WORK HARD FOR MOTORISTS

President John A. Wilson and the Rest of the Executive Board Plan to Help Better Automobiling in General

NEW RACING LEADER

NEW YORK—President John A. Wilson and the executive board of the American Automobile Association are going to try to make the season of 1914 one of the best from every point of view that the A. A. A. has yet experienced. Not only is more attention going to be paid to the racing game by the three A. A. officials, but they are going to take an even more active part than heretofore in general automobile matters.

At the first meeting of the new executive board in this city this week matters were talked over and a number of new plans outlined. One of the chief events of the meeting was the naming of Richard Kennedell as chairman of the contest board, vice William Schimpf, resigned after two years of efficient service.

In Mr. Kennedell the association appears to have named a very competent man for the position. He comes from Franklin, Pa., and has always taken a keen interest in automobiling and cycling. In the days before the automobile was used he was very active in bicycling circles and ever since the automobile first came into the field he has been an ardent motorist. The new chairman plans to attend most of the racing events and give his attention to raising the standard of such contests.

Two other matters which were acted upon by the executive committee were the question of a good roads conference in Washington and the selection of a place for holding the annual midsummer meeting of the association. The first named matter was acted upon favorably and the good roads board of the association will hold a federal conference at the national capital in connection with national roads legislation.

No definite action was taken as regards the location for the midsummer meeting. President Wilson named L. R. Speare, former president of the Massachusetts Automobile Association; S. A. Miles of Chicago and A. G. Batachelder, as a committee of three to consider this question and with power to enlarge their committee to such numbers as they might deem best. The committee will report at an early meeting of the executive board.

AUTO LEGISLATION FOR MASSACHUSETTS SOLONS

Although the Massachusetts state Legislature has but just begun its deliberations for 1914, prospects of considerable legislation relating to automobiling being considered on Beacon Hill this year are very good at the present time. But seven bills have been presented to date, yet indications point to many more coming up before the time limit expires next Saturday.

In the official reports of the Massachusetts highway commission filed at the State House there are several recommendations affecting automobiling. Among them is renewal of the recommendation made last year by the commission to the effect that some law be passed to prevent the great damage to the highways and bridges of the state by the use of traffic engines, heavy motor trucks and other weighty vehicles. Traffic by motor vehicles is increasing rapidly, and the machines are being driven at a rate of speed that is harmful to the roads. Many bridges in the country towns throughout the state are unsafe for heavy auto trucks, and cannot be rebuilt at the present time. One bridge on the main line between Boston and Fitchburg was entirely destroyed some time ago by a six-ton motor truck passing over it.

Officials of small towns have reported that many of the roads and highways have been badly damaged by motor trucks. This the commission feels should not be, for Massachusetts expends many millions of dollars every year for the upkeep of its highways, and laws should be passed to prevent their destruction. The commission is in favor of a law to fix the maximum weight per inch width of tire in contact with the ground, and when a load above the weight allowed must be transported, a permit must be issued allowing heavier weights and vehicles to be moved over designated routes under proper conditions. This, it is believed, would go a long way toward preventing road destruction.

Commercial vehicles and motor trucks now travel long distances, and the highway commission feels that it is only fair that the same fee should be charged for their registration as for automobiles of the same horsepower. It is a known fact that the number of automobiles using the state highways is increasing rapidly and for this reason the commission wants a law passed limiting the maximum speed of automobiles to 25 miles per hour. This it is believed, would go a reasonable limit, and is as fast as a clattering grip.

ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR CLUB IS SHOWING RAPID GROWTH

Although it was organized less than three years ago, the Electric Motor Car Club of Boston has noted a rapid growth both as regards its membership and the amount of work that it is performing along the lines of electric pleasure and commercial vehicle transportation.

In the spring of 1911 the Electric Vehicle Club was formed. It was composed

of the New England section of the Electric Vehicle Association of America held at the Engineers Club, Boston, May 20-21. The club holds a dinner every two weeks, at which the members get together and talk over plans for bettering conditions and increasing the use of electric cars in New England.

In 1912 the club published a book on "Pastime Journeys for Electric Automobiles," containing a series of routes with Boston as a center. This publication proved to be so popular that it will be succeeded by another this year. The club will also take an active part in legislative work this year.

The officers and committees at the present time are as follows:

Officers—Day Baker, president; E. S. Mansfield, vice-president; L. L. Edgar, recording secretary; J. S. Codman, treasurer; O. G. Draper, business secretary; Executive committee—Albert Weatherhead, chairman; F. J. Stone, A. L. Carpenter, Day Baker, S. Mansfield, L. L. Edgar, J. S. Codman and O. G. Draper; Advisory committee—E. W. M. Baller, chairman; J. W. Bowerman, R. R. Daggett, W. E. Edridge, E. C. Gilmore, C. G. Gregg, W. H. Holden, J. C. Macmillan, L. Morris, F. M. Phelps and J. L. Snow; Civic relations—Day Baker, chairman; F. J. Stone, D. C. Tiffany; Finance committee—R. S. Hale, H. S. Porter.

Meetings committee—D. C. Tiffany, chairman; F. Emery and R. L. Vredenburgh, membership; E. C. Macmillan, P. W. Whiting, chairman; E. S. Mansfield and F. N. Phelps; Publicity committee—Albert Weatherhead, chairman; P. E. Whiting, D. C. Tiffany, F. N. Phelps and R. C. Gregg.

DEDICATION OF NEW CLUB HOUSE NEXT THURSDAY

Massachusetts Automobile Organization to Open Doors of Model Home—Plan Big Affair

entirely of manufacturers and agents of electric automobiles, batteries and accessories. This club continued along these lines until the fall of 1912. It had much success in increasing the use of the electric car in New England, and as this industry grew it was soon realized by those at the head of the club affairs that great assistance to the owners and operators of electric cars could be given through joint association of dealers and owners.

With this end in view the present Electric Motor Car Club of Boston was organized and its work was to be the cooperative organization of all parties in New England who are interested in the promotion of the electric motor car.

Starting with a membership of 15, the club has grown until now it has a total number of 128. The club members have taken part in a number of activities during the past two years. November last the club held the first exclusive electric automobile show ever held in this country. It was in charge of the convention

SECRETARY O. G. DRAPER

Invitations are out for the dedication of the new clubhouse of the Massachusetts Automobile Club which has been erected on the corner of Clarendon and Stuart streets. The event will take place next Thursday night and plans have been perfected to make it a brilliant affair.

Now that the new home is all ready to receive members, the unique plan by which this building was financed will be of interest. A little over a year ago, the club having outgrown its present quarters, was looking for a new home. Ten years had brought so many changes in automobile, in the length of cars, etc., that the present clubhouse was entirely out of date. A proposition was made by a prominent man to build a new building and lease it to the club, but such a sentiment developed among the members that they should own their house, that the executive committee set about to find the ways and means.

The club had as a result of former frugality quite a little money in its treasury.

This was capitalized in the form of a trust and the certificates distributed among the members pro rata.

Additional stock was quickly underwritten and subscribed for by members and the trust started with a paid in capital of about \$150,000. After most careful study a site was selected, building plans completed and the balance of the money needed was secured from one of the large savings banks.

The special advantages of this financial plan are:

Every member is a stockholder and therefore interested in the future of the club.

Each member receives a share of stock par \$50 in return for his admission fee of a like amount.

The theory of the trust is that an admission fee is a member's contribution to the capital of the club.

When a member relinquishes his membership he can dispose of his stock.

In any other club under the same circumstances, his share of the club property reverts to the club and is lost to him or his estate.

As a business enterprise the club should be a success and pay reasonable dividends.

The charges on the new building which can properly be charged to rent, will be barely 50 per cent more than the rent of their old quarters, while three times as many cars can be taken care of.

The great economies that can be put into effect in handling cars can be appreciated by any one who inspects both locations.

Despite the fact that for the first time the show has been held in one building, the attendance has been fully up to that which marked the two shows in previous years.

The display of cars has been a very complete one and the exhibitors express themselves as well pleased not only with the show but with the outcome for the coming year.

KEEP THE MOTOR WARM

At this time of the year, it is very important that the motor be kept warm. The cooling properties of the radiator are much greater now than in the summer, and the average motor will start easier and run better if a sheet of card-board, or some other light material is placed so that it will cover a part of the radiator.

MUST HAVE EQUAL PRESSURE

It is most important that brakes of the shoe type should be so adjusted that both members come in contact with the drum at exactly the same instant. Unless the pressure on both sides of the drum is equal the result is uncertain, the shoes wear unequally and are thrown out of line, and they will take hold with a clattering grip.

Nothing bothers a driver so much as to have a clutch which fails to hold, and a lot of trouble is likely to follow such an event. If the connection is of the friction cone type the defect may be remedied by the application of a little fuller's earth. The application should not be made until surface has been cleaned of all oil and grease with gasoline.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

Jan. 10.....From 5:30 p. m. to 6:45 a. m.
Jan. 11.....From 5:32 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Jan. 12.....From 5:35 p. m. to 6:45 a. m.
Jan. 13.....From 5:38 p. m. to 6:48 a. m.
Jan. 14.....From 5:40 p. m. to 6:41 a. m.
Jan. 15.....From 5:42 p. m. to 6:42 a. m.
Jan. 16.....From 5:45 p. m. to 6:40 a. m.
Jan. 17.....From 5:48 p. m. to 6:40 a. m.

OUNTING THE AUTO DYNAMO IN THE RIGHT PLACE

Several Positions Where the Mechanism Can Be Fitted, Each One of Them Having Some Points in Its Favor

BEST INSIDE BONNET

While the use of the dynamo is no longer questioned by even the most conservative leave well-enough alone, the place to put the little machine is something that the most learned authorities on the subject continue to disagree upon. One arranges it in front of the engine when it is driven by the fan belt, says Motor Print, another at one side of the engine, another at the other; many place it behind the engine, just above the rim of the flywheel, others prefer it by the side of the clutch shaft, while here and there you find it driven from the cardan shaft. Inside the bonnet, inside the frame, or on the running boards of the car—all of these are alternative positions, each one of which finds a certain amount of favor. Here, briefly, are the relative merits of the more common dynamo positions.

In front of engine—this situation is possible only on comparatively few cars. It is not, however, particularly desirable. For one thing, there is seldom enough room to place a second pulley for driving the dynamo alongside the fan-belt pulley, and if a belt common to the two has to be used, some little slip at the dynamo spindle is more than likely. To overcome this difficulty and to provide the desired amount of circumferential belt contact, it is necessary to rig up a jockey pulley—at best a cumbersome and make-shift device, very apt to be noisy.

A further objection is that the dynamo is exceedingly difficult of access, although this is not a matter of much importance. Probably the worst point of all is the generator's immediate proximity to the radiator, of the heat from which it obtains the fullest benefit. This is bad enough in any case for any ordinary kinds of dynamos, but much worse for these machines which are made self-regulating in output by means of employing cross-magnetization of the armature. In these circumstances there is an additional liability to heat up, consequently, unless the very finest insulation is employed, the position mentioned is not to be recommended.

At the side of the engine. The same objection applies with equal force to this position also, except that, as a rule, it is possible when adopting this situation to keep the dynamo fairly low down and close to the undershield. If this can be done, matters are considerably mitigated, for about this point the inside of the bonnet is comparatively cool.

At present, however, dynamos can only be mounted when special provision for driving them by gear or chain has been incorporated in the engine. In both the above cases some little difficulty may be met with in placing the wiring from the dynamo to the switchboard so that it neither interferes with the accessibility of the engine nor is subject to derangement through heat or from touching some moving part. The wiring must also be kept well away from that of the magneto.

Behind the engine above the flywheel enjoys considerable advantages, as the wiring only needs to be very short, so that any likelihood of its developing any trouble is very remote indeed. If the dynamo, however, is so placed, it must either make inroads upon the footboard space or else it must be somewhat inaccessible, especially on cars with deep scuttle dashboards.

Beside the clutch shaft. This position introduces a point which distinguishes it materially from those previously considered, inasmuch as the drive, instead of being a constant one, becomes intermittent, since the clutch has to be engaged and disengaged according to the requirements of road service. On the other hand, there is always a certain amount of space at the side of the clutch shaft, and the dynamo placed there is very accessible, by simply lifting up the floor board. It also stands a good chance of keeping cool, and if it incorporates a self-starter, one end of the dynamo shaft can easily be made to drive the flywheel through a rack cut on its rim. The disadvantage following on an intermittent drive is simply that the automatic switch is brought into operation every time the clutch pedal is touched, and therefore has to work far more frequently than when the dynamo is driven by the engine.

Driving from the cardan shaft. This position has been adopted on two cars, but in neither case has there seemed to be any legitimate excuse for adopting it. In the first place, the generator is in this situation likely to get very dirty, the up and down motion of the propeller shaft are bound to cause undue strains both on the belt and armature spindle, while, most important of all, the dynamo only generates current when the car is traveling above a certain minimum road speed, and not, as in other cases, according to the speed of the engine. Thus, if the car were being run on bottom gear, it would quite probably be necessary to open the engine all out, in order to bring the cardan shaft up to a sufficiently high speed for current generation.

Wherever possible, the dynamo and

HESS-BRIGHT
HB DWF
BALL BEARINGS

EVERY single feature of a **HESS-BRIGHT** ANNULAR BALL BEARING bespeaks that thoroughness and accuracy of manufacture which guarantees longer life and less repair cost; making them infinitely superior for pleasure car and commercial vehicle service.

THE HESS-BRIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.

FRONT ST AND ERIC AVE. PHILADELPHIA PA.

STORES FOR RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

Philadelphia, 666 N. Broad St.—New York, 1974 Broadway—Chicago, 1800 Michigan Ave.



The Best Light On Any Subject

RAYO Lamps gives the softest, steadiest light for work or play, for young or old.

RAYO Lamps

A constant comfort to all the family. Solid brass, nickel-plated. Handsome. Strong. Easy to clean and rewick. Lighted without removing chimney or shade.



At dealers everywhere, or write for descriptive circular

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

New York of New York

Buffalo

Albany

L. Murray, treasurer; A. E. Adams, secretary.

club to be 3389, which is the largest individual automobile club in the world.

Citizens of Corsicana, Tex., and vicinity have recently passed a bond issue of \$480,000 for the construction of a park road, the preliminary work on which has already started. This link in the road work in Texas will give practically a continuous park road extending from Denison on the north line of the state, through Sherman, Dallas and Corsicana for a distance of about 200 miles. The shell roads in the southern part of the state now extend from Galveston north about 100 miles, which in all gives the motorist a good road three-fourths of the distance across the state from north to south.

The Columbus (O.) Automobile Club has elected the following officers for 1914: Dr. J. W. Means, president; L. M. Browne, first vice-president; P. F. Minnoch, second vice-president; J. E. Walsh, secretary; C. Edward Borne, treasurer, and M. A. Pixley, Ralph Hirsch, Harry McCloud, Iris P. Madden, E. J. Girard, T. E. Curtis and Joseph Dierdorff, members of the board of trustees.

To direct all motorists to Los Angeles from Chicago by means of the longest system of automobile signs ever erected is a plan of the Automobile Club of Southern California. Thousands of signs, erected at estimated spaces of a mile, from Chicago across the continent into Southern California in the aim of the officials of the Auto Club.

Assurances have been given by Chairman Kennedell of the contest board of the American Automobile Association that official action will be issued by the Santa Monica Bay Chamber of Commerce for the running of the Vanderbilt cup race on Feb. 21 over the famous road course at Santa Monica, the fastest road course in America. The grand prize race will be held on Feb. 23, and, as heretofore, will be a free-for-all event with prizes similar to those offered in the Vanderbilt cup race.

The Automobile Club of Buffalo has elected the following officers for 1914: Maurice M. Wall, president; James H. McNulty, vice-president; A. W. Kreinheider, treasurer; Dai H. Lewis, secretary; J. A. Cramer, Oliver Cabana, Jr., Henry R. Ford, Harry Thorp Vars, Charles Clifton, George C. Diehl and E. D. Hogan, board of directors. At the annual meeting recently held the membership committee's report showed the total membership of the

H. MUELLER MFG. CO.
DECATUR, ILL.
NEW YORK CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO BOSTON, ORE.

WE "edit" all objectionable features out of our Plumbing Goods just as faithfully as the Monitor edits all objectionable news from its columns. That's why Mueller Goods are strictly high grade, and absolutely dependable. Ask us for "The New

Chandler & Co.'s Greatest Fur Sale

Candidly there were grave doubts in the minds of Chandler & Co. as to the advisability of holding a Fur sale this season of the magnitude of their previous sales, for the fur business had been anything but encouraging. They determined, therefore, to hold a smaller sale, and their representatives visited the markets for this purpose.

Furs were none too plentiful in the hands of three of the four best makers in America, and the discounts were comparatively small, 25 per cent being the best. The fourth one, however, a strictly wholesale manufacturer, who has no retail outlet of his own, did have an enormous stock of very fine furs, in value about \$80,000.00.

Chandler & Co. had no idea of buying the entire lot, but thought a selection at a fair discount would be sufficient. The manufacturer stated that he had up to that time made no break in prices. It was about time, however, to start on his next season's business, and he said if

Chandler & Co. would consider purchasing his entire stock he would make them a price. He finally decided that he would let the whole lot go at 50 per cent discount.

It was found that the original prices had been so reasonable, and the furs were made of such fine quality skins and so beautifully shaded, and every garment, whether a coat, scarf, or muff, was shaped in such up-to-date fashion that at 50 per cent discount it brought the price of a high-class piece of fur down to the price of a medium or inexpensive piece.

Therefore, it seemed the part of wisdom to buy the entire lot, for Chandler & Co. felt that with such values as they could give to their customers they would not only largely increase their business, but their fur clientele as well.

Hudson Seal Coats

	Value	Price
1 Coat (Model)	550.00	275.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat	145.00	72.50
1 Coat (Model)	300.00	150.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat	295.00	135.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat	420.00	210.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat	175.00	87.50
1 Hudson Seal Coat	360.00	180.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat	325.00	162.50
1 Hudson Seal Coat	200.00	100.00

Karakul Coats

	Value	Price
2 Karakul Coats	95.00	45.00
1 Karakul Coat	200.00	100.00
1 Karakul Coat	425.00	175.00
1 Karakul Coat	400.00	185.00
1 Karakul Coat (Drecoli Model)	500.00	200.00

Near Seal Coats

	Value	Price
1 Near Seal Coat	250.00	95.00
1 Near Seal Coat	125.00	62.50

Leopard Coats

	Value	Price
2 Leopard Coats	240.00	120.00

Pony Coats

	Value	Price
1 Pony Coat	80.00	40.00
1 Pony Coat	75.00	25.00
1 Pony Coat	115.00	35.00
1 Pony Coat	120.00	45.00
1 Pony Coat	85.00	15.00
1 Pony Coat	95.00	35.00
1 Pony Coat	100.00	15.00
1 Pony Coat	110.00	35.00
1 Nat. Pony Coat	95.00	25.00

Prices and quantities are subject to change as the furs are on sale as this advertisement is written

Items in the January Clearance

Waists

	Value	Price
18 French Crepe Blouses	12.50	4.75
15 French Linen Waists	7.75	4.50
11 Handkerchief Linen Waists	10.00	6.50
13 White Petticoats	18.75	14.50
23 Voile Waists	2.95	1.50
23 Voile Blouses	5.00	3.50
35 Scotch Flannel Waists	3.50	1.50

Neckwear

	Value	Price
54 Silverside Guimpes	2.50	
Dutch collars and emb.	2.50	
2 Crepe Collar Cascades	2.50	
5 Girdles	1.50	
7 Hand Emb. Double Colors	1.50	
6 Hand Emb. Jabs	3.00	
17 Sunshine Collars, Jabot att'd	1.50	
4 Metal Collars, white	1.50	
7 Feather Neck Ruffs	10.50	
109 Colored Silk Hoods... 30c and up	7.50	
144 Colored Silk Hoods	2.50	
27 Collars, hand embroidered	1.00	
17 Emb. Chiffon Waist Patterns	8.50	

Handkerchiefs

	Value	Price
600 Men's Pure Linen	.26	6.00
340 Women's Pure Linen, hand dyed	.50	12.50
100 Women's Pure Linen	.25	1.50
1200 Women's Hand Emb.	.33	1.30

Gloves

	Value	Price
105 prs. Tan Cape Gloves	1.50	1.15
19 prs. Men's Washable Chamois Gloves	1.50	.95
25 prs. Women's Mocha Gloves	1.25	.85
95 prs. 12-button French Gloves, white	2.25	1.65
154 Kid Gloves	3.50	2.45
285 prs. 16-button French Gloves	8.00	5.95
28 prs. Men's Tan Cape Gloves	1.50	1.15

Hosiery

	Value	Price
182 prs. Silk Hose	1.50-20.00	1.15
28 prs. Lace Silk Hose	2.25	1.15
74 prs. Colored Silk Hose	1.00	.50
104 prs. Hand Dyed Silk Hose	25	12.50
117 prs. Men's Thread Silk Hose	.50	.25
42 prs. Men's Black Silk Hose	.50	.25

Women's and Misses' Wool Sweater Coats, Regular

prices \$0.00, \$6.00, \$6.50, \$7.00

	Value	Price
29 Imp. Shortland Spencers	.275-3.00	1.85
38 Phoenix Mufflers	.50	.25
29 Phoenix Mufflers	1.50	.45

Petticoats

	Value	Price
6 White Linen Petticoats	2.25	1.00
1 Stripe Jersey Petticoats	2.25	1.00
6 White Petticoats, lace trimmed	6.00	4.50
15 Colored Jersey Top Petticoats, special	2.50	
4 Extra Size Petticoats	3.00	
6 Messaline Petticoats	5.00	3.00
4 Extra Size Messaline	2.95	1.85
7 Petticoats	1.50	
3 Messaline Slips	3.95	2.00
14 Messaline Slips	5.50	3.95

Scarfs

	Value	Price
9 Maroon Ruffs	4.50	2.95
22 Chiffon Scarfs	1.50	.95
32 Auto Veils, dark colors	1.50	.85
12 Chiffon Veils	1.50	.85
166 yds. Veilings	.60	.25

Robes

	Value	Price
<tbl_info cols

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914

Twentieth Century Club Is to Mark Score of Years

Next Monday Afternoon to Be Given to Round Table Discussion, Evening to Dinner and Various Addresses

ITS PURPOSE IS THEME

Next Monday afternoon and evening the Twentieth Century Club will celebrate its twentieth anniversary with a round table discussion and a dinner, following which the growth of "a finer public spirit and a better social order" in the city, the nation and the world during the past two decades will be summed up by Robert A. Woods, John Graham Brooks and Edwin D. Mead, the program to close with a forward look by Mrs. Eva W. White, who will speak on the future opportunity of the civic club.

Reminiscences of club activities and comments on club policies, present and future, are to make up the round table discussion, at which Samuel F. Hubbard, superintendent of North End Union, will preside. Much that already has been told about the club and much that lives, too, only in the memory of the older members is sure to come out at this time so that the afternoon meeting promises to be as interesting in a way as the speaking which will follow the dinner.

Began in Conversation

Like many another organization that has grown to be of far-reaching influence the Twentieth Century Club had its beginning in an unpremeditated conversation. Two men, William Ordway Partridge and Charles H. Ames, stopped on the street to talk over a matter of public interest and concluded what a splendid thing it would be if people who wanted to improve conditions could only get together and express their views in an open forum. It was not long after that the following invitation was sent out to a public-spirited citizens, signed by 12 mem-



House, 3 Joy street, is that with flagpole and door is at right

particularly interested in social and industrial progress, Edward Everett Hale's name heading the list:

"It is felt by many that a club in Boston, including men in the various fields of literature, art, politics and business, animated by a common progressive spirit and interested alike in the creation of a better society, would be a distinct addition to the intellectual and moral life of our city. With a view to the organization of such a Twentieth Century Club, we invite you to meet with us at No. 6 Hancock avenue, Friday evening, Nov. 24, 1893, at 8 o'clock."

It was two months later that the club was organized, and since that time 1320 persons have been members, one third of whom have been women. The present membership is about 650. The growth of the average attendance at the Saturday luncheons, which of late years have increased in popularity, the evening meetings, has been from 25 to 125, an average which is steadily maintained. During the 20 years more than 1300 speakers have addressed the club, more than 600 of them appearing during the first 10 years.

Members Prominent

But mere figures give no real indication of what the club has accomplished nor of what it has meant to the hundreds of men and women who have enrolled as its members. An organization which for 20 years has maintained an open forum with no bar against politics or religion or in fact any subject

to the intellectual and moral life of our city. With a view to the organization of such a Twentieth Century Club, we invite you to meet with us at No. 6 Hancock avenue, Friday evening, Nov. 24, 1893, at 8 o'clock."

It was two months later that the club was organized, and since that time 1320 persons have been members, one third of whom have been women. The present membership is about 650. The growth of the average attendance at the Saturday luncheons, which of late years have increased in popularity, the evening meetings, has been from 25 to 125, an average which is steadily maintained. During the 20 years more than 1300 speakers have addressed the club, more than 600 of them appearing during the first 10 years.

Is Educational Force

One of the most important features instituted by the education department and carried on for several years was the

Finer Public Spirit and a Better Social Order During Last Two Decades, the General Dinner Topic for Famed Speakers

MUCH TO TALK ABOUT

that concerns human welfare obviously is a force to be reckoned with whether its membership be large or small; doubly so when as in this case, only those persons are admitted to membership who have shown an intelligent interest in the common good and are already useful to the community.

It has never been the purpose of the club to have lectures which should be merely informing, lectures on art and literature, for example. This has been left to those clubs or organizations primarily interested in such subjects. Yet even these organizations, where the emphasis in lectures and discussions has been on the intellectual rather than the social and practical, have been sufficiently touched by the ideals and purposes of the Twentieth Century Club, the older members of the club declare, so that of late years they have made an attempt to deal with literature and art more in their relation to human needs than as something outside the realm of present day experience.

In fact, Secretary Edward H. Chandler claims, the animus of the Twentieth Century Club has pervaded all interests throughout the city to such an extent that people in all kinds of clubs are no longer afraid to listen to theories or doctrines in which they do not believe. Church clubs which a quarter of a century ago never thought of discussing secular and social subjects are now ready to hear and talk about child labor, housing reform, the minimum wage, and vocational training. To the Twentieth Century Club belongs the credit of having opened in Boston the field for free discussion of practically every subject that concerns human progress.

Impels Others

The club has not undertaken to give its approval as an organization to movements and burning questions of the hour nor to express its disapproval; it has preferred rather to provide a place where movements and questions could be freely discussed pro and con. Out of this discussion has come the crystallization of sentiment on the part of various groups which has led to the formation and active interest of other organizations in the matters talked about at the mother club. Indeed it would be difficult to estimate how many lines of human endeavor have had their inception during the last 20 years in the Twentieth Century Club. And it is a significant fact that today its members are to be



Parlor always at disposal of organization's members

found on the executive boards of almost every worth-while organization in Boston. Millet's "Sower," used as the club's bookplate, is regarded as a fitting symbol of the club's work: it sows the seed year after year, and every year it sees evidences of a growth in that for which the club stands—"a finer public spirit and a better social order."

And while the club would not take credit to itself for such tangible results, for example, as changes in the city charter or improvements in the school system, it is a matter of common opinion that the seed which brought the harvest was sown at some of its meetings.

From a list of more than 1300 notable speakers it is hardly possible to go into details as to the ground covered in their addresses. Social reform and economic reform, problems of the home, city, state, nation and the world all have been presented and given free hearing. The speakers have included Wilfred T. Grenfell, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Richard Burton, Fred W. Atkinson, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, W. B. Yeats, Joseph Fels, Baron Bernardo di San Severino, Stanton Coit, Baron de Constant D'Estournelles, Mrs. Margaret Deland, Champ Clark and Alfred Noyes.

In 1895 the club organized four departments—social science, municipal reform, art and education—and members were requested to signify what department they preferred. This departmental arrangement was discontinued in May, 1901, and since this time the club has done its work through separate small committees, each appointed for a definite purpose. Today there are 12 such committees, including those on art exhibition, drama, education and international relations.

ARRANGEMENT OF LOS ANGELES' NEW SCHOOL IS DECIDED

The club has not undertaken to give its approval as an organization to movements and burning questions of the hour nor to express its disapproval; it has preferred rather to provide a place where movements and questions could be freely discussed pro and con. Out of this discussion has come the crystallization of sentiment on the part of various groups which has led to the formation and active interest of other organizations in the matters talked about at the mother club. Indeed it would be difficult to estimate how many lines of human endeavor have had their inception during the last 20 years in the Twentieth Century Club. And it is a significant fact that today its members are to be

Saturday morning lectures of the university extension order, to which people come from all parts of Boston and from places outside. Another undertaking was the furnishing in 1898 of 36 free lectures in six different Boston schools.

For two years the club, through its art department, provided free organ recitals which were attended by thousands, the majority of them working people. Exhibitions of various kinds have been held at the club, courses in Bible study have been given, reports and lectures have been published, as well as a lecture service list. This last has been put out annually for 12 years as a guide to organizations or communities wishing to have a directory of able speakers on a variety of subjects.

The present home of the club is at 3 Joy street. The library is housed in the Town room on the top floor next door, where it may be freely used not only by club members, but by any one who cares to drop in. The luncheons and meetings are held on the first floor, and on the second floor are rooms for sociability and reading. The third and fourth floors are

Career of Working Civic and Educational Organization Shows "The Sower" Is Truly Symbolical of Purpose and Policy

MEMBERSHIP ABOUT 650

rented to other organizations. The club went into these quarters on Sept. 25, 1905, having previously had rooms first on Hancock avenue, then on Ashburton place.

In all these years the club has had but two presidents, Edwin D. Mead and Charles F. Dole, who is to preside at the dinner next Monday. Edward H. Chandler is secretary, Oliver M. Fisher treasurer. The officers with the following members make up the council: Miss Alice Burditt, Frederic V. Fuller, Miss Adelene Moffat, George Perry Morris, Charles L. Noyes and Charles W. Parmenter.



CLUB'S BOOKPLATE, "THE SOWER"

LACK OF RAILROADS SHOWS EFFECT IN DECREASE OF ALASKA'S MINERAL OUTPUT

WASHINGTON—The value of the mineral output of Alaska in 1913 is estimated at \$18,000,000 by Alfred H. Brooks, of the United States geological survey, as compared with \$22,537,831 for 1912. The value of the gold output is estimated at \$15,450,000; that of 1912 was \$17,145,951.

There was also very marked decrease in copper production, that of 1913 being estimated to have been 19,700,000 pounds, valued at about \$3,014,000, while that of 1912 was 29,230,491 pounds, valued at \$4,823,031. As the Alaska silver output is largely a by-product of gold and copper mining, this also showed a decrease in value from \$316,839 in 1912 to about \$220,000 in 1913. Other minerals, including marble, gypsum, tin, etc., are estimated to have been produced to the value of about \$220,000 in 1913, or about the same as the value of the production of 1912.

The territory has produced mineral wealth to the value of \$248,300,000. Of this \$228,200,000 in gold, \$16,580,000 copper, \$2,060,000 silver, \$360,000 coal, and the balance tin, lead, marble, gypsum, petroleum, etc. Copper mining began in Alaska in 1901, and the total production is about 110,000,000 pounds.

There are several reasons for the decrease of over \$3,500,000 in the value of Alaska's mineral output. The most important of these is the condition of the placer mining industry, which, in spite of the advances made in lode mining, still furnishes two thirds of the gold output. Less than 40 per cent of the placer gold is produced by large plants, the balance being still won from the rich gravels that can be profitably mined by hand methods. Therefore marked fluctuation in the placer gold output is inevitable, due to exhaustion of bonanzas on one hand, and the discovery of new districts on the other. Moreover, these small operations are far

more dependent on the local water supply than are the large plants. Under such conditions no stability of placer gold production is to be expected.

The exceptionally dry summer of 1913 and the fact that the bonanza deposits of Fairbanks district have in a large measure been exhausted account for the decrease in gold output. There is, however, no shortage of auriferous gravels, but only of deposits which can be mined under the present high cost of operation.

What is true of the placer mines applies also to lode mining except on tide-water. The Fairbanks district has shown what can be accomplished in lode mining under the most adverse conditions of transportation, labor, water, and fuel. While the coastal region is developing at a rate which bids fair to overshadow all mining operations in the interior, no marked progress can be expected in the inland region until a transportation system is provided.

The falling off in copper output is less significant, because it is due solely to the fact that the Kennicott-Bonanza—much the larger copper producer—was closed down for about one third of the year.

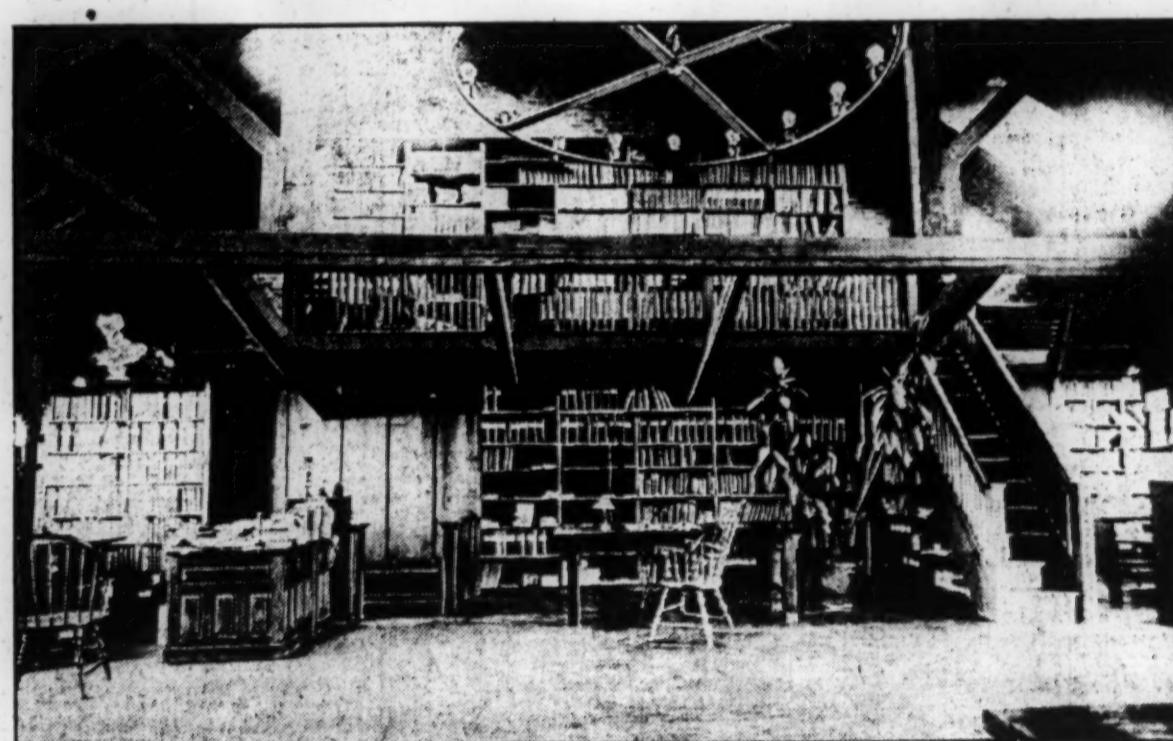
The finding during 1913 of deposits of auriferous gravels in two new and widely separated localities, namely, in the upper Matanuska basin and in the upper Chisana basin (locally called Shushana), a tributary of the Tanana river, furnishes new fields for the prospector. These discoveries curtailed the gold output in some of the larger camps, because they drew away many miners and thus caused a shortage of labor.

There was no railway construction in Alaska during 1913. Of the 466 miles of track previously built, only about 260 miles were opened in 1910. This is largely due to the high cost of fuel and to the tax of \$100 a mile on all operating lines.

These conditions have tended to discourage the railways, especially those which are but partially completed.

Some excitement was caused by the discovery of a feasible railway route from Portage or Passage bay, on the west side of Prince William sound, to Turnagain arm. Here a route was found which, by use of a tunnel about 2 miles in length, would avoid the glacier and yield low grades for both in and out bound traffic. The distance from tide-water on Prince William sound to tide-water on Turnagain arm is about 12 miles, and the proposed line would join the Alaska Northern railroad at about mile 63. Official information regarding the advisability of Portage bay as a terminal is still lacking, but private advice is favorable. By use of this route the distance from tidewater to the Matanuska coal field would be reduced to about 136 miles, with only one adverse grade and that a low one.

Communication with Fairbanks has been improved. During the summer several automobile trips were made over the military wagon road. Moreover, a new direct steamboat service has been established between upper Yukon points and Fairbanks. Wagon road and trail construction has been continued by the Alaska road commission in different parts of the territory, thereby reducing costs of transportation to various mining camps.



Library or Town room, containing the club's books, is generally a favorite apartment

LELAND STANFORD CHAPEL ART RESTORATION WORK ADVANCES

Plans Adopted for Venice Union District Polytechnic High Comprise \$250,000 Group

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Plans for the \$250,000 polytechnic high school for the Venice union district finally have been accepted by the board of education and citizens' committee.

Present needs and those of the next few years will be met by the immediate erection of a group of four buildings in which \$150,000 will be invested. The main building of the first group to be built, says the Tribune, will be the administration hall in which ample provision is made for social needs and the development of community educational ideas.

The employment of a social director will be one of the incidents of the opening of the new school. The household and fine and applied arts building, the commercial and natural science hall and the building for mechanical arts all will be connected with the main or administration building by cloisters.

Under the revocable license made public recently the war department grants permission for the construction of boule-

vard yards which nearly circle the fort grounds.

At a point where the proposed bridge from the down river drive is to cross the river to the military reservation grounds, permission is granted for a roadway to be built in the form of a loop to acquire by easy stages the elevation of the plateau upon which the parade grounds and the Ft. Wright buildings are located.

The boulevard or parkway will follow the riverbank, giving an excellent view of the down river gorge above the Bowl and Pitcher, and will then curve southward along the west side of the reservation, giving a good view of the palisades, and connecting with the main boulevard and county road now in use.

BUFFALO FOR WICHITA ZOO

WICHITA, Kan.—Two 2-year-old buffaloes from the Frank Rockefeller ranch near Belvidere have been shipped to the Wichita zoo. John Engles, park superintendent, bought the two animals for \$400, says the Eagle.

Third One Still Stands

Deputy Chief Charles was not to be so easily defeated. He knew that he could build a bridge that would last, and the following season he, for the third time, approached the chiefs with a proposition to build even a greater bridge. This time he proposed that they build across the eastern end of the canon and at a

place where it needs repairing are hard to

CHEAPER GAS FOR DENVER

DENVER, Colo.—The Denver Gas & Electric Light Company has announced a reduction of 5 cents per thousand cubic feet of gas on bills rendered on or after Feb. 1. This makes the price of gas 80 cents net, says the Times.

Comfortable New Boston Playhouse to Open Jan. 19

FAVERSHAM REVIVES 'OTHELLO' WITH FINE CAST, NEW SETTINGS

Leland Powers in "The Pigeon"—Miss Marie Illington Defines Good Acting—Fine Stage Pictures Seen Here—Playwriting Influenced by "Movies"

To his recent revival of "Romeo and Juliet" William Faversham this week added "Othello," taking the role of Iago. The *Toronto Globe* says his production is worthy of the best traditions of the stage and of this drama, and is another triumph for him as an actor-manager.

He has given the production a scenic investiture that takes account of the best modern developments of stage art, having the advice and assistance of a noted English artist in designing the stage pictures, as well as the help of Granville Barker in preparing a new prompt book based on modern stage possibilities that have developed since the enlarged use of electricity in stage lighting. Most of the traditional stage business of this tragedy was based on stage conditions when gas was used for lighting.

The scenery designed by Joseph Harker of London, it says, is characterized by a wealth of color and a wonderful largeness of effect. We have seen so many fine spectacles here in recent weeks that it was, indeed, a triumph for the settings last night to bring fresh and keen delight to eyes that have been almost glutted with stage richness. One can recall few pictures of greater beauty than the part of Cyprus with the arbors of gnarled vines and the long stretch of sea coast in the distance.

Mr. Faversham's Iago is covert, cunning and inscrutable in its subtlety. With an exquisite delicacy of enjoyment he shows Iago weaving the web of suspicion about Desdemona and craftily and with fine gradations he causes suspicion to grow in the thoughts of Othello.

Again Mr. R. D. McLean proved himself a most competent Shakespearean actor. His Othello was vivid, vehement and vital. In the third act, where the jealousy prompted by Iago takes possession and subverts his affection for Desdemona, his anger is like the crashing of thunder around a doffed shrine.

Admirable as Miss Cecilia Loftus was as Juliet, her Desdemona is a distinctly greater triumph. There was something of the real heroine in her as well before her father of the love she held for Othello, and the faithfulness of that love made her tragic at the sudden turning of Othello's kindness. With unaffected pathos Miss Loftus, dazed and startled, appealed in her defenselessness to Iago and Emilia.

Miss Odette Tyler as Emilia, showed dramatic and emotional power in the last act and met every requirement of a most difficult if not conspicuous role. The Roderigo of George C. Somes was a clever delineation of the tool of Iago.

Mr. Faversham takes his revivals of "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Julius Caesar" into New York within six weeks and later comes to Boston for a fortnight's engagement.

Mr. Powers' Recital

Galsworthy's ironic comedy about philanthropy, "The Pigeon," one of this author's characteristic works, is to be presented by Leland Powers in recital next Friday evening in Blackwell Hall, 200 Huntington avenue. Mr. Powers will preface the play with a talk on "What Makes a Modern Play Modern."

"The Pigeon" was acted with artistic success in London, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and is scheduled to open the new Little theater in Los Angeles. Probably it will be an early offering at the new Toy theater that is to be built soon downtown.

Meantime, Bostonians will have their first taste of this delightful comedy in the rendering of Mr. Powers, than whom there is probably no better exemplar of "platform art," the ability to present a play by acting all the characters in turn, and tying the scenes with brief explanations of the elapsed action.

Of "The Pigeon" one writer has said: "That the kind of charity that sets great store by card indexes and other statistical routine must be tempered with simple, humane feeling is perfectly true, and the play indicates also that persons who go about doing good in a way entirely unindexed and unorganized often reach the hearts of the needy and the inefficient when guilds and bureaus fail lamentably."

"With these propositions the author of 'The Silver Box,' 'Strife' and 'Justice' is interested in 'The Pigeon.' For its observation of life and character among the submerged the play is valuable."

What Acting Is

"Good acting results from the expression of definite individuality by means of mental methods," declared Miss Marie Illington in a talk with a Monitor editor during the performance of "The Whip" in which she is playing Mrs. Beaumish at the Boston theater.

"All the command of pantomime in the world would not of itself make its possessor a great actor. For the physical elements of expression are but the reflections of the mental. Unless there is thought behind each movement as well as behind each syllable the player does not really act."

"It is because thought is not behind much work that is done on the stage that many players leave their audience cold, do not hold the stage, as we say. Did you ever see a listless audience perk up at the end of a long scene by an unthinking player, alert by the time a thinking newcomer had uttered five words?"

"That is the principal element of good acting, thought and care to speak plainly and with due respect for the music there

is in words. An audience takes pleasure just in hearing our language fitly spoken."

Unique Element

"To thought and training, however, there must be added a quality that cannot be given to anybody or trained into them—an interesting, even a unique individuality. It is the unique individuality that makes the actor great, rather than his acting skill. Of course, we hope that the great actor shall be as skillful as possible, but the unique note of individuality must be there. When you have the three great qualities, individuality, power to project character mentally, and the skill to do it physically, you have an artist."

Marie Illington (Mrs. Gordon Macdillie) first appeared on the London stage at the Haymarket in 1875 in "Red Tape." Since then she has acted in nearly every important London theater. For three years she was a leading member of the Vaudeville theater company under David James and Thomas Thorne. In 1885 she was a feature of "Human Nature" at Drury Lane, where she later appeared with great success in "The Prodigal Daughter," "The Bondman," and in "The Whip." This is her fourth season in the last named play, her second season in it in America. The melodrama was given all last season at the Manhattan theater, New York.

Charles Frohman wanted her to come to America to play the role of Mrs. Mullolland, which she created in Robert Marshall's "The Duke of Killicrankie" in London.

"I wanted very much to come to this country," she says, "but I was already under engagement for a Pinerio comedy. So this is my first visit to Boston. I should like to have played Mrs. Mullolland here with such admirable artists as Mr. Drew and Mr. Gottschalk. However, I may come again."

Admirers of fine comic acting who have seen her dryly humorous performance at the Boston theater under the trying conditions of a big, noisy and spectacular melodrama sincerely hope that she will come and lend the ripe art of her fine-grained high comedy methods and her richly humorous individuality to one of the "grande dame" roles of the high comedies with which she has so long been associated at the West End theaters of London.

Her acting as Lady Sellenger in Maugham's "Mrs. Dot" with Miss Marie Tempest had much to do with the success of that light society comedy. She was Mrs. Van Garken in "The Stranger-Sex" and Mrs. Ponderbury with Charles Hawtrey in "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past" and Mrs. Wilbraham in "Mrs. Bill." She toured in "Aunt Jack" and "The Late Lamented."

Fine Stage Settings

Not the least feature of the "Tanto," in which Miss Ethel Barrymore is appearing at the Tremont theater, is the expensive, yet tasteful manner in which the four different settings are visualized to reflect the mood of each of the acts of this high comedy. The wealth and refinement of Mme. Okraska require settings in keeping with her elegance. In the first act the whole effect is one of brightness, attained by the use of gold tones on the walls and in the accessories.

The second act, in the British lawyer's house, reflects his sober character in the heavy, dark wood trimmings used so liberally. Tante is represented in the huge gilt oriental figure that she has presented to her ward as a wedding gift. In the third act Tante's character is again reflected in the prominent piano, and the dominating doorway, which gives opportunity for the spectacular, his trionic entrances and exits with which she plays the grand piano upon which she has her final little triumph as an artist.

"Tante" was produced by Charles Frohman, who also put on "The Marriage Market" at the Hollis. The yacht setting of the second act is probably the heaviest of the kind yet seen here. The pilot house and upper deck is built up of solid construction, which requires a crew of carpenters eight hours to assemble in each new city's attraction visits.

The two decks are fitted with all the accessories used in an expensive yacht. A good share of a baggage car is taken up by the one-piece mast and funnel. A special trap is cut in the stage to permit a realistic effect of visitors "coming over the side."

New Tendencies

"It is imperative in these days for the actor to keep up with the new influences that are affecting the writing and staging of plays," says William Courtney, who acts with fine intelligence the leading role in "Under Cover," the new detective play at the Plymouth theater. "Lawrence Haile in writing this play has brought fresh and untried ideas into the theater, and thus has accomplished two things that the long-experienced playwright would not even have attempted."

"First he has broken one of the cast-iron 'laws' of playwriting in keeping his

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Tremont—Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Tanto," a study of musical temperament and a comedy character; final week. Plymouth—Under Cover, a humorous and exciting detective play full of surprising developments; indefinite. Hollis—Donald Brian in "The Marriage Market," a comedy play with a tuneful score, and a polite dramatic libretto; final week. Boston—"The Whip," elaborately produced and filled with spectacular numbers; the traditional Drury Lane type; indefinite. Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Pinerio," comedy, "The Merchant of Venice," tragedy; final week. Shubert—Lev Fields in "All Aboard," a spectacular extravaganza. Matines Thursday and Saturday at Hollis; Saturday at Castle Square, and Sunday at others; extra matines Monday and Friday at Majestic.

"BEST MODERN" HAMLET SOON TO BE SEEN HERE

Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson's Acting of Title Role in Shakespeare's Tragedy Is Generally Appraised Finest Since Booth

REPERTORY VARIED

During the fortnight's farewell engagement to be played by Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson at the Shubert theater, beginning Jan. 26, the distinguished English actor will give four performances of Hamlet, his finest role, since it reveals in large degree the ripe skill, the keen intelligence and the aseetic fineness of the actor, the scholar and the man.

His Hamlet is truly a prince, princely in manners, in his relations with Claudius, with his mother, and even with the spies, Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. His Hamlet has a sparkling variety in its brilliant line readings, by which unsuspected beauties of meaning are revealed in passages that are long familiar. These readings are given in voice that is beautiful to hear because of the exquisite manner in which it renders Shakespeare's word-music.

The actor's aseetic qualities make his rendering of the Stranger in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" another notable performance. With this play, which is short, he will give "The Sacrament of Judas," an emotional French playlet which will reveal another side of his art.

He will repeat his impersonation of Shylock, first revealed in America at the Hollis Street theater several years ago. He regards "The Merchant of Venice" as a fantastic comedy, and takes Shylock as a sympathetic character, not attempting to make him the fierce villain of the piece. Nor does he attempt to read deep and subtle rebukes into the role for those who discover in Shylock the representative of a wronged race.

Next to his Hamlet his greatest part is Caesar in Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," a play that seeks to set Caesar in the right in the theater, and succeeds in being an intellectual treat in its scintillations of Shaw wit and sublimated melodrama. The actor's performance in the scene of Caesar's apostrophe to the Sphinx is memorable.

His only modern part will be Dick Heldar, the artist, in a stage version of Kipling's tale, "The Light That Failed." For plaid comedy of life a century ago there will be "Mice and Men." A single performance of "Othello" will give us our first idea of the Forbes-Robertson treatment of the Moor.

The repertory for the two weeks is as follows: First week—Monday night and Wednesday and Saturday matines, "Hamlet"; Tuesday and Saturday nights, "The Light That Failed"; Wednesday night, "Mice and Men"; Thursday, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"; Friday, "The Sacrament of Judas"; Friday, "The Merchant of Venice". Second week—Monday and Tuesday, "Caesar and Cleopatra"; Wednesday matinee, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday night, "The Light That Failed"; Thursday, "Mice and Men"; Saturday matinee, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"; Saturday night, "Hamlet".

"EVERYBOY"

"Everyboy," a fairy-like morality play in one act, by Mrs. Larz Anderson of Brookline, is announced by Mrs. Josephine Clement for production Monday at the Bijou theater. The production is promising in view of the charm of Mrs. Anderson's fairy stories for Mrs. Clement has made several artistic productions during her management of the Bijou, and has kept the quality of the miscellaneous entertainment upon a higher artistic plane than it has been thought possible to achieve in houses where motion pictures formed a feature of the bill.

The story of "Everyboy" is laid in the thoughts of a small boy, Perk, a quaint youngster for whose possession Mother Nature and Professor Book wrangle amicably. The hero shows the different sides of life by Greedy Boy, Art, Miss Conceit, Truth and Obedience, until repelled by an outburst of Anger's, he is won over to the realms of Professor Book. All the characters have songs, the music for which, as well as that incidental to the piece, was written by Carl Wilmore, composer of other pieces heard at the Bijou. Miss Laura Hills, the miniature painter, has designed the costumes, and the properties were made at the Boston opera house workrooms. The characters will be acted and sung by a talented group of entertainers.

KEITH'S NEXT WEEK

Bert Williams, the negro comedian, is to be the star of the bill next week at B. F. Keith's theater. Others on the bill are Joseph Jefferson and company in a sketch, Eleanor Cass, fencer; Frel's miniature circus; Cascoigne, singer; Ballerton troupe, aerialists; Britt Wood, jester; Paths weekly news reel.

BETTER BUSINESS FORECAST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—John Moody of New York, addressing the Nyasset Club said, an era of over capitalization is ended, a pronounced forward movement on the building up of earnings and better times in sight.

CORT THEATER SHOWS NEW PLAYHOUSE STRUCTURE DETAIL

Workmen Busy Putting Final Touches on Park Square House, Which Opens Week From Monday With "When Dreams Come True"

With the hope of opening the house on the date announced, Jan. 19, carpenters, painters and decorators are busy completing the new Cort theater in Park square. The manager announces Joseph Santley in "When Dreams Come True," a musical comedy by Phillip Bartholomew, as the first attraction.

The new playhouse is handsome and comfortable on the inside. Its odd outside aspect will assume its rightful archi-

tectural appearance when the buildings that are to adjoin it are erected.

The lobby runs through the building from Columbus avenue to Providence street, giving direct access from surface cars on Columbus avenue and a half minute walk to the cars at the public garden entrance of the subway.

The parquet is entered directly by way of three doors that pierce the walls of the lobby. Like the Boston theater, there is no standing room, is to stand against the wall. The enclosed nature of the auditorium should isolate the auditors from distracting sounds of the subway.

The parquet is wide and shallow, permitting the enjoyment of quietly acted modern plays even in the rear rows, it is expected. There are no posts used for support of the balconies, though the body of the house is bordered at each side with handsome arches, behind which are passages to the eight boxes.

The walls and ceiling are handled with classic simplicity, being laid off in square and oblong panels to be lined with silk after the fashion at the Shubert theater.

The repertory for the two weeks is as follows: First week—Monday night and Wednesday and Saturday matines, "Hamlet"; Tuesday and Saturday nights, "The Light That Failed"; Wednesday night, "Mice and Men"; Thursday, "The Merchant of Venice". Second week—Monday and Tuesday, "Caesar and Cleopatra"; Wednesday matinee, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday night, "The Light That Failed"; Thursday, "Mice and Men"; Saturday matinee, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"; Saturday night, "Hamlet".

TOY THEATER

On Jan. 19, 20 and 22 the Toy theater will offer "The Edge of the World," an Irish play by Albert Hatton Gilmer, written under the influence of the American theater movement, and reflecting the atmosphere of Synge's book, "The Aran Islands." The story is one of domestic life on one of the islands, the central character being an imaginative girl who longs for a wider horizon to her life. Mr. Gilmer is assistant professor of English at Tufts College, and was lately a student in Professor Baker's playwriting class. The play is in three acts, with a single setting, a kitchen. All interested persons are invited to inspect tentative plans for the new Toy theater to be shown by the architects, Messrs. Putnam and Cox, at a meeting Jan. 21 at 4 p. m.

ACTOR TELLS OF DRAMA METHODS



(Photo by Miskin, N. Y.)
WILLIAM COURTEENAY
In "Under Cover," at the Plymouth

BOOK OF JOB AN EPIC DRAMA SAYS SCHOLAR

H. M. Kallen Prepares Play From Scriptures and It Is Soon to Be Produced by Wisconsin Dramatic Society

GREEK INFLUENCE

Some scholars have long maintained that the book of Job contains a dramatic epic and now H. M. Kallen, instructor in the University of Wisconsin, has completed a "dramatization" of Job designed for performance on the modern stage.

During the present season this play will be produced by the Wisconsin Dramatic Society, it is announced. This is an organization enjoying the patronage of the university, and engaged in producing in Madison plays considered artistically worth while.

The backers of the production believe that the performance of Mr. Kallen's play will prove his theory that the book of Job in its original resembles the classic Greek dramas.

In it discovers "all the characteristics of a drama written by a Hebrew writer in the Greek language. It belongs to the latter half of the third or beginning of the second century before the Christian era."

In support of his claims Mr. Kallen has written a series of three articles for the Playbook. The first appears in the December number. These articles set forth in detail his reasons for thinking "Job" a drama. They indicate the parts which he believes have been added by modern writers and which he has eliminated from the dramatized version.

"The records of the ancient Jews thus discovered reveal no native stage, no spontaneous and characteristic native drama. The literary forms conserved in the Bible are lyric, narrative and aphoristic discourse, the forms of the songs and psalms, the histories and novels, the prophecies and the 'wisdom books.' The learned agree that all these contain dramatic potentialities; they deny that these potentialities were ever realized in intentional dramatic composition."

"Moulton believes that this is due to the lack of a theater, and attributes to this lack the spread of the obvious dramatic impulse of the Jews 'through discourse, are all drawn together on a common basis of dramatic representation' for him, hence, the book of Job, the bulk of which is in dialogue form, is a complete and integrate composition, a dramatic poem framed in an epic story," but not a drama.

"The unity of the book is indubitable," continues Mr. Kallen. "The Greek influence is, I think, also beyond question. But this influence is, in my opinion, the influence neither of Plato nor of Aeschylus; it is the influence of Euripides. And this unity is not an extraordinary chance, but the outcome, in the poetic total of Job, of a rigidly adhered to plan of composition. This plan I believe to be the typical one of the Euripidean tragedy, modified by the literary tradition and spiritual quality of the Jewish race into something new and different."

"In a word, we have in the book of Job as it has come down to us, a Hebraized form of the Greek tragedy, with the beginning and end of the legend or novel on which the drama was based attached to it, perhaps by its author, perhaps by the scribal redactor."

Mme. Culp Heard in Program of Songs

Soprano Applauded by Recital Audience for Her Interpretation of Works From German and Old English Repertoires

BRAHMS HONORS WON

Opening the recital season for the second half year, Mme. Julia Culp appeared in Jordan hall on Friday afternoon singing songs of Schubert, Brahms and Loewe and a group of English folk songs before an audience that almost filled the floor and balcony seats. An enthusiastic afternoon song recital house is a rare thing to record. It points back generally to good work done the previous season. Such extraordinary approval is flattering to the artist who wins it. At the same time it means that the public is going to demand greater performance than ever before. Perhaps none of the touring musicians who have found themselves in this situation this season have lived up to public expectation better than Mr. Kreisler, the violinist. He won approval of the first order a year ago and he has done work this season that not only kept up the former standard but in some points surpassed it. He was especially careful to return with additions to his repertoire that would give his listeners surprise.

Mme. Culp returns with almost the same things to say about herself as formerly, so far as repertoire goes. She proved herself a great Brahms singer last season. She still holds her own in the familiar pieces of the Brahms repertory. Perhaps no singer surpasses her as an interpreter of that repertory through pure singing tone. There have been added to her technical equipment certain striking effects, most marksmanship among which is the melting of the vocal tone into the piano tone at the conclusion of phrases. This has become a special contrivance in her exclusive control and it will serve her well until other singers get to imitating it.

Mme. Culp may be called an imitator of herself in the use of it, inasmuch as she often resorts to it for no particular interpretative reason. She is greatly aided by her accompanist, Mr. Bos, in gaining this effect. Its cleverness is indisputable. Its sincerity, or more accurately, perhaps, its necessity, in many places may be called in question.

The soprano is inclined to rejoice overmuch in her significant tone and to emphasize the melodic value of her songs out of proportion to their word value. Nevertheless she delivers the text with perfect articulation and with a precision in the vowel sounds that is surprising. She seems, indeed, to have developed a marvelous song technique and not yet to have found what is best to do with it. She has apparently vast interpretative ability in reserve. Putting this to service, she may in another season bring out something epoch-making in recital work.

The repertory of the coming week at the Boston opera house is as follows:

Monday, "Tales of Hoffmann," with Mr. Marcoux in the baritone role of the four scenes and with the other artists as on the first presentation. Mr. Strong will conduct.

On Wednesday evening Charpentier's "Louise" will be revived, with Mme. Edvina in the title role, Mme. D'Alvarez as the mother, Mr. Dalmas, tenor of the Chicago Opera Company, as Julian, and Mr. Marcoux as the father. Mr. Caplet will direct the music.

There will be a performance of "The Jewels of the Madonna" on Thursday evening under the auspices of the City Club. The original cast will appear, except that Miss Amsden will have the role of Mafilia instead of Mme. Edvina.

On Friday evening "Bohème" will be repeated, with Miss Bori as Mimi, Mr. Constantino as Rodolfo, Mr. Dangas as Marcel and with the original artists in the other parts. Mr. Moranzone will be the conductor.

At the Saturday matinee "Samson and Delilah" will be presented for the fourth time, with Mr. Ferrari and Mme. D'Alvarez in the title roles, Mr. Caplet conducting.

At the Saturday evening popular-priced performance Verdi's "Rigoletto" will be sung, with Mme. Scotty as Gilda, Mr. Tanlongo as the Duke and Mr. Blanchard as the Jester. Mr. Schiavoni will conduct.

Miss Bori will be the principal singer at the opera house concert of Jan. 18, presenting Zerlina's aria from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and taking part in duets with tenor from "Madam Butterfly" and "Bohème." Other artists will be Mr. Tanlongo, Mr. Ludikar and Mme. Swartz. The orchestra will assist.

John Finnegan, soloist with the Peoples Choral Union at its concert in Symphony hall on the evening of Jan. 18, is to sing the "Cujus Animam" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," with orchestral accompaniment. The principal choral numbers on the program are Mendelssohn's "Judge Me, O God," Gounod's "Gallia" and a fantasia on Wagner's "Lohengrin."

Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianist, and Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, appear in the Sunday afternoon concert in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Jan. 25.

Titta Ruffo, the Italian baritone, makes his first Boston appearance in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, singing the prologue to "Pagliacci." Fidato's aria from "The Barber of Seville," a group of Italian and Spanish songs and the "Brindisi" aria from the opera "Hamlet" of Thomas. There will be two assisting artists, Miss Florence Hinkle, the



(Photo by E. F. Foley, New York)

JOHN FINNEGAN
Tenor who appears as soloist at first concert of People's Choral Union



(Photo reproduced by permission of Boston Opera Company)

MME. MARGARITA D'ALVAREZ

Contralto who sings role of the mother of Louise in Charpentier's opera

will play the C sharp minor concerto of Rimsky-Korsakoff. The principal orchestral number will be the Cesar Franck symphony in D minor. Short numbers will be the Mendelssohn "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage" and the Berlioz "Rob Roy" overture.

Miss Eleanor Spencer, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 14, presenting the following works: Bach-Liszt, organ fantasia and fugue in G minor; Brahms rhapsodie, op. 79, No. 2 in G minor; two



(Photo by Matzen, Chicago)

MISS EDNA GUNNAR PETERSON
Pianist who plays solo pieces in Sunday night concert at opera house

intermezzos, op. 117, Nos. 1 and 2; capriccio, op. 76, No. 2, in B minor; Chopin sonata in B minor, op. 58; étude in G flat major; Debussy, "Reverie"; Scott, "Danse Negre"; Scriabin, three études, op. 8, Nos. 11, 10 and 12.

The park and recreation department of the city announces a municipal concert at Fenneuil hall on the evening of Jan. 14, with Albert C. Orent, tenor; W. C. Howard, violinist, and Louis C. Elson, lecturer, taking part. The program is as follows: Beethoven, overture to "Fidelio"; Friml, "Crescendo"; Wagner, aria from "Rienzi"; Grieg, suite in "Sigurd Jorsalor"; Sarasate, violin solo, "Faust" fantasia; Tchaikovsky, "Fairy Dance" from "Nutcracker" suite; Adam, vocal selection, "Thora"; Glazounow, "Bacchanal" from "The Seasons."

Camille Decreus, the Belgian pianist, will assist at the violin recital of Eugene Ysaye in Symphony hall Jan. 18. He will take part with Mr. Ysaye in an interpretation of the Faure sonata in A major. Mr. Ysaye will present the Mendelssohn concerto and the Wieniawski concerto in D minor. On his program are two short pieces, an air by Handel and the Saint-Saëns "Habanera."

Miss Ruth Deyo, the pianist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 22, playing Bach's toccata in C minor, Schumann's fantasia, op. 17, and a group of short pieces by Chopin.

Frederic Joslyn, baritone, gives a recital in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 17. He will present works of Schubert, Schumann, Franz, Grieg, D'Indy, Hahn and Moussorgsky. His accompanist will be James A. Ecker.

Harrison Bennett, bass, gives a recital of German songs in Steinert hall on the evening of Jan. 20, with Harry Gideon as his accompanist.

Miss Bessie Hyams gives an opera in Steinert hall on the morning of Jan. 13 at 10 o'clock, presenting "The Rose Cavalier" of Richard Strauss.

The Hoffmann Quartet, now in its twelfth season with its original membership of Boston Symphony string players, gives concerts at Jacob Sleeper hall Jan. 19 and March 9. Alfred Holy, harpist of the Symphony orchestra, will assist at the first concert in a romance by Kempster for violin, viola, 'cello and harp and in a group of solo pieces of his own composition. The quartets are by Brahms and Dittersdorf. For the second concert a new piano quintet by Florent Schmitt is in preparation. Heinrich Gebhard will be the pianist. During the season the quartet has appeared in Holyoke, Northampton and Springfield. Mr. Holy has

parted in the first performance, Mr. Caplet conducting, but the singers who have been rehearsing the work, Miss Amsden and Misses Lafitte, Ludikar and Dangas, are all likely to be heard at some time during the subscription run.

"Romeo and Juliet" will be one of the picturesquely produced and one of those of greatest vocal significance, with Mr. Muratore and Mme. D'Alvarez giving the chief distinction, but with Mr. Fontana, Mr. Dangas, Mr. Ludikar, the chorus and the ballet all doing admirable work.

The most significant permanent advance in the artistic strength of the company has perhaps been in the orchestra. There has been no orchestral interpretation worth writing large in the record, though Mr. Caplet, confining himself to "Tristan" and a few of the leading French works, Mr. Moranzone taking the important performance of Italian works and the assistant conductors filling in on occasion have all done credit to the house. The instrumental forces of the company have progressed to a higher standard than they have reached in any former season, partly because they have mastered the repertory and are quick to respond to the conductor, and partly because they have learned to produce a tone of homogeneous quality. Whereas in the first years of the company there was no agreement among the various departments of the orchestra, the harp and the brass instruments in particular being constantly at odds with the wood and string choirs, today the groups all blend their colorings and adjust their tone volumes to one another most happily.

Wagner to Be Heard

"Meistersinger" comes before the end of January and represents the third attempt of the company in Wagnerian opera, "Lohengrin" and "Tristan and Isolde" having preceded it. A Metropolitan opera house cast is likely to take part in the first performance, Mr. Caplet conducting, but the singers who have been rehearsing the work, Miss Amsden and Misses Lafitte, Ludikar and Dangas, are all likely to be heard at some time during the subscription run.

"Romeo and Juliet" will be one of the picturesquely produced and one of those of greatest vocal significance, with Mr. Muratore and Mme. D'Alvarez giving the chief distinction, but with Mr. Fontana, Mr. Dangas, Mr. Ludikar, the chorus and the ballet all doing admirable work.

"The Barber of Seville" will bring Miss Hinkel back to the company. "The Girl of the Golden West" is mentioned as Mme. Carolina White's opera for re-appearance. "Manon Lescaut" will be a piece for Miss Bori. "Otello" will be one of the master undertakings of Mr. Weingartner. Mr. Scotti is hoped for in the part of Iago. Mr. Zanetelli will be the tenor.

"Bohème" is to stay in the repertory for Mr. Constantino and is to hold over until the last nights of the season for Mme. Melba.

The Boston public would probably not

Mr. Marcoux Returns to Stage of Opera House Taking Baritone Role in Repetition of Wolf-Ferrari's Popular "Jewels"

INTERLUDES PLEASE

On the return of Mr. Marcoux from his mid-season term of service with the Chicago opera company, Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" was promptly put back on the Boston opera stage and the Friday evening subscribers were given an opportunity to determine the value of the latest veristic character in lyric drama. Raffaele may not be one of the greatest triumphs of the modern opera makers to define character in terms of the baritone voice, but it is an original piece of work. If it is faulty in conception it is because it is not set off with sufficient vivacity against the leading feminine character. Its failure to make its full impression is in the weakness of the drawing of the contrasting character of Mafilia. Wolf-Ferrari, in building up his libretto, puts Mafilia and Raffaele too much in accord. Having them both in conflict with Gennaro, he blunts one corner of the dramatic triangle. The piece stands practically without a heroine.

One of the most effective points in the action is the duet of Raffaele, standing behind the garden grating, and Mafilia, standing under the orange tree across the enclosure. This is a scene around which a most interesting operatic second act has been built. It is the touch of dramatic originality that differentiates "The Jewels" from other pieces of the modern repertory. Its favor with the public was certain when the composer contrived his serenade by way of introduction to it.

In the cast with Mr. Marcoux were the artists who have appeared in the earlier presentations of the season, including Mme. Edvina, Mme. D'Alvarez and Mr. Ferrari. The music was in charge of Mr. Moranzone.

In the theater and out of it, the two interludes in the "Jewels" win applause for their originality of melody and rhythm. They have the same popularity as the "Meditation" in "Thais," being interesting both as independent compositions and as little tone poems commenting on the action of the drama. As usual, the second of the two Wolf-Ferrari pieces, containing the theme of the serenade, gave the house the greater pleasure.

REPORTS SHOW HIGH SALARIES IN CORPORATIONS

In conformity with the public service commission order passed Dec. 2, providing that every company or association which has made returns to the commission for the year ended June 30, 1913, shall supplement its last annual return by stating the amount of salary or other compensation exceeding \$6000 per year paid to each officer or employee, many of the public service corporations under jurisdiction of the commission have filed statements. The Adams Express Company return has been sent back for correction, the return giving only salary of \$1,088,356.96 over the corresponding months of last year. It is an increase of \$3,819,854.50 over the last year of Mayor Hubbard's administration.

In departments over which Mayor Fitzgerald has control the expenditures for the past 11 months of the fiscal year, ending January 31, the expenditures have amounted to \$21,385,601.59, an increase of \$1,088,356.96 over the corresponding months of last year. It is an increase of \$3,819,854.50 over the last year of Mayor Hubbard's administration.

For all departments, the school department leads in the matter of expenditures, spending \$4,929,556.10 during the past 11 months. The public works department stands second with an expenditure of \$4,583,828.16. The police department stands third with an expenditure of \$2,209,013.32, while the fire department is next with an outlay of \$1,727,318.99.

The general expenses of Suffolk county amounted to \$1,190,527.97. Other departmental expenditures for the past 11 months include water service \$824, 871.24; park and recreation department \$101,305.50; city hospital department \$577,146.78; assessing department, \$189,900; building department, \$129,355.88; collecting department, \$138,344.46; election department, \$125,715.94; health department, \$320,754.89; infirmary department, \$212,516.56; children's institutions department, \$208,719.08; library department, \$354,438.91; overseeing of the poor department, \$219,918.08; printing department, \$180,126.77; public buildings department, \$238,882.86; schoolhouse department, \$441,505.29; soldiers' relief department, \$201,295.86; street laying out department, \$126,089.24; and Deer Island house of correction, \$222,080.34.

The general expenses of Suffolk county amounted to \$1,190,527.97. Other departmental expenditures for the past 11 months include water service \$824, 871.24; park and recreation department \$101,305.50; city hospital department \$577,146.78; assessing department, \$189,900; building department, \$129,355.88; collecting department, \$138,344.46; election department, \$125,715.94; health department, \$320,754.89; infirmary department, \$212,516.56; children's institutions department, \$208,719.08; library department, \$354,438.91; overseeing of the poor department, \$219,918.08; printing department, \$180,126.77; public buildings department, \$238,882.86; schoolhouse department, \$441,505.29; soldiers' relief department, \$201,295.86; street laying out department, \$126,089.24; and Deer Island house of correction, \$222,080.34.

Prominent in the list are:

New Haven road—C. L. Bardo, general manager, \$15,000; E. G. Buckland, vice-president, \$18,000; T. E. Byrnes, former vice-president, \$18,000; W. C. Campbell, vice-president, \$18,000; Howard Elliott, chairman, \$35,000; John W. Ellis, chief engineer, \$10,000; Edward Gagel, chief engineer, \$10,000; J. H. Huestis, president, \$35,000; H. M. Kochersperger, vice-president, \$18,000; E. D. Robbins, general counsel, \$25,000; A. R. Whaley, vice-president, \$25,000.

Boston & Albany—James H. Hustis, vice-president, \$16,000; Howard M. Bisbee, vice-president, \$10,000; Woodward Hudson, president, \$10,000.

Bay State Street Railway—P. F. Sullivan, president, \$30,000; B. S. Goff, vice-president and general manager, \$13,500; C. R. Rockwell, vice-president and treasurer, \$10,000.

New England Telephone Company:

Thomas Sherwin, chairman board of directors, \$12,000; P. L. Spalding, president, \$21,000; E. K. Hall, vice-president, \$12,000; W. R. Driver, Jr., general manager, \$12,000; F. A. Houston, vice-president and treasurer, \$8,000.

Boston Elevated: W. A. Bancroft, salary, \$36,000; W. A. Bancroft, for attendance at directors' and executive committee meetings, \$1390; C. S. Sergeant, vice-president, \$12,000; M. C. Brush, second vice-president, \$15,000; H. L. Wilson, treasurer, \$12,000; R. A. Sears, general attorney, \$15,000; G. C. Travis, real estate counsel, \$15,000; J. O. Wardwell, general counsel, \$25,000; Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, general solicitors, \$82,000.

This action will prevent shutting off the sea view of land owners adjacent to the beach, who have petitioned the land court for protection, as well as eliminate the necessity of erecting a sea wall, in which case the beach would not be available for public use at high tide.

SHOE CASE IS POSTPONED

After Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company, had been recalled yesterday in the United States district court and testified in the government suit against the company, which it charges with monopoly, the case was adjourned until Tuesday.

We have the best. We call it **Gulbransen Piano Player**. And, we can Prove It when proof is asked. Obtainable in the Piano of your choice. In sending for either or both, address 1234 North American Bldg., CHICAGO 327-33 East 29th St., NEW YORK

CITY FIREMEN AND POLICE TO GET MORE PAY

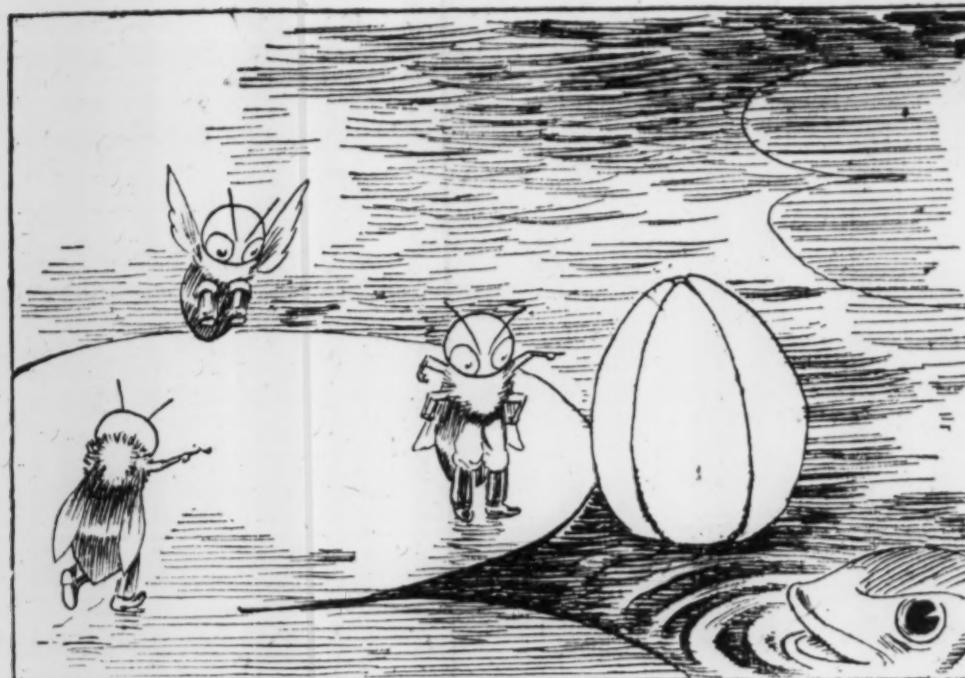
Increase Announced by Mayor Fitzgerald for These Branches of Public Service Will Be Effective on Jan. 16

ANNUAL COST \$200,000

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

This Lily Bud is bright and green.
And green and bright the lily-pad;
The bees that come upon the scene
Are Busy, Buzz and Tommy Tad.

Now Tommy is so very young
His arms have not appeared as yet;
Although his boots full grown have sprung
And wings as well are firmly set.



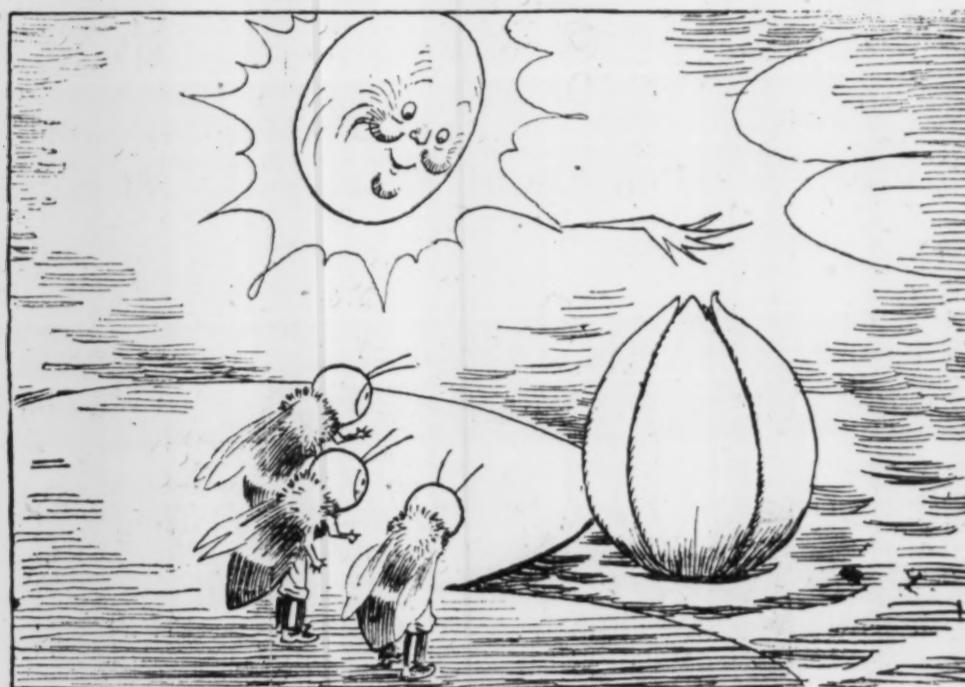
(In fact the artist has neglected
To draw Tad's arms, and so the rhymers
To patch him up is quite perplexed—
And if the tale goes slow, don't time her.)

A Fish looks out with big round eye,
When their discussion's growing wranglish;
"Now what's the matter?" is his cry,
For fish can talk, of course, in Angl-ish.



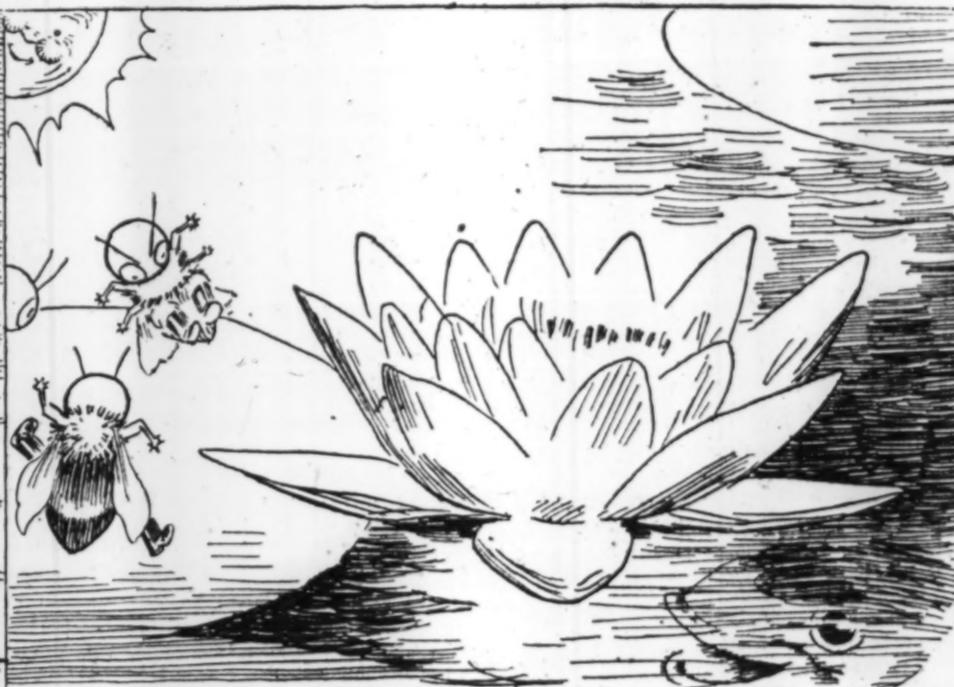
The bees explain how Tad was told
That lilies white and shining are,
With fragrant heart of purest gold,
And petals open like a star.

This sullen thing's no starry joy,
"It's like a football, though," says Tad;
He starts to kick it, thoughtless boy!
The other two restrain the lad.



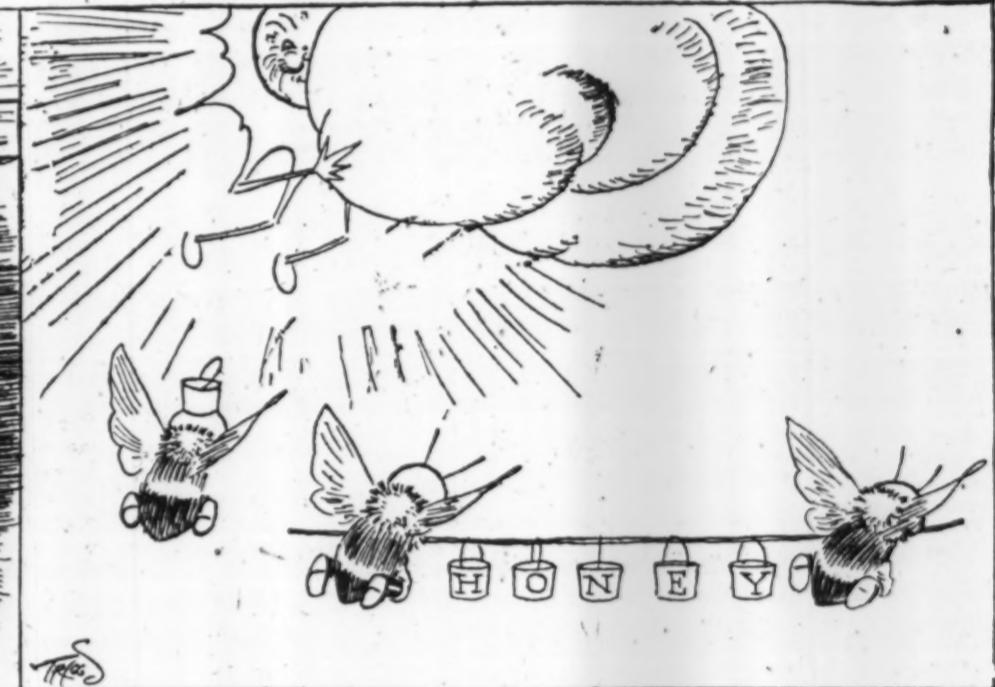
Fish tells them sunshine is the thing
That Lily needs to make her right;
So Buzz is off on gauzy wing
To beg the Sun to lend his light.

The Sun is cleaning house on high,
He rolls the carpet clouds up neatly,
And shows the bare and blue-bright sky,
Which winds are polishing so fleetly.



"The Water Lily? bless the sweet!
Of course I'll come!" the Sun replies.
He drags poor Buzz quite off his feet
So swiftly to her aid he flies.

One touch of Sun's bright shining fingers
And Lily's petals fall apart;
When sunshine comes she never lingers
But opens all her honeyed heart.



Young Tommy fills a pail—how funny!
The artist must explain the process;
(An ordinary bee gets honey
By pumping with a small pro-boscis.)

The pail marked Y is Yours, we see,
The pail marked H is His, that's clear,
That leaves the three marked O—N—E—
So every ONE may share what's here.

HOW THE BOYS OF CRANFORD
CANOE CLUB SECURED A HOME

The "Red Lobster House," in Cranford, N. J., held a group of talkative boys one fall afternoon way back in 1904. They were about the age of 16, and the fact that they could meet only because of the boathouse owner's courtesy caused them uneasiness, says a writer for *Suburban Life*.

The Lobster house was really only an overgrown shed, used to house canoes which, in summer, were rented to persons desiring a trip up the peaceful Rahway river.

It did seem too bad, the boys agreed, that, with such an unusual location for water sports, there was no canoe club of any kind within the township.

Much conversation and thought developed a plan; but to carry it out required money.

There was an abandoned shanty of which they knew, and inquiry brought forth the fact that it could be had for \$15. Now there were at that time just 15 members, so the boys appointed a treasurer, who assessed each one \$2. Some of the members had hard work to raise this, but by doing odd jobs for cash each was able to contribute his netted.

And just as the thing seemed well started, some person came along and bought the ground beneath their feet!

And so it was up to the boys to move on! Another river lot was found; this time nearer the town's center. This time the boys purchased for \$2000, paying \$300 down and giving a mortgage for \$1700. By pursuing the same policy of activity and enterprise which had already brought them a large measure of success, they have been able to build a good clubhouse. Naturally the membership increased, until the fixed limit was reached, and now the Cranford Canoe Club has a long waiting list.

WASHINGTON A
GOOD SURVEYOR

In protecting the headwaters of navigable streams under the forest-reserve law, the government is surveying lines in Willie's book: "This is a worm." Do not correct. Read it again."

TEA PARTY'S GOOD THINGS
AND THE GAME OF TIPTAKE

Washington ran his famous boundaries for Lord Fairfax in pre-revolutionary days. In 1751, Washington, then 19 years of age, surveyed the line which was to divide Augusta and Frederick counties, Virginia. According to the organic act for the formation of these counties, it was required that the line should run straight from the head spring of the Heddman river, one of the sources of the Rappahannock, to the head spring of the Potomac.

It was first necessary to get the approximate course by building bonfires on the intervening high points. Then, starting from the top of the Massanutton mountains, the line was run straight to the northwest. In what is known today as West Virginia a large rock marks the southwest corner of Garrett county, Md., and the southeast corner of Preston county, W. Va.

In the summer they organized a canoe carnival and worked like beavers for it. Contributions were solicited from the townspeople, who responded generously. The money they gave was all pledged to be spent upon the carnival itself—decorations, advertising, etc. But the right to sell the programs and use the proceeds for the building fund was reserved, and from that alone \$100 was netted.

And just as the thing seemed well started, some person came along and bought the ground beneath their feet!

And so it was up to the boys to move on! Another river lot was found; this time nearer the town's center. This time the boys purchased for \$2000, paying \$300 down and giving a mortgage for \$1700. By pursuing the same policy of activity and enterprise which had already brought them a large measure of success, they have been able to build a good clubhouse. Naturally the membership increased, until the fixed limit was reached, and now the Cranford Canoe Club has a long waiting list.

"This is a worm doughnut. Step on it."

"Willie," said the teacher, "that is not correct. Read it again."

Willie did, with the same result. Moreover, he maintained stoutly that that was what his book said.

So the teacher had him bring it to her. Perhaps there had been a misprint, and—

But this is what the teacher read in Willie's book: "This is a worm."

It was the class in the second reader and little Willie had just been called upon to rise and take up the reading where Martha had left off. Willie stood at attention, his book held in the proper position before him, clutched the corner of his desk with his free hand, swallowed hard and read:

A few flowers, lighted candles with pretty shades, and dishes of bonbons will complete the table decorations. A menu that children will like will be chicken sandwiches, sponge cake, small cakes iced, ice cream, fruit or a fruit salad, lemonade or milk.

A very old English game that will keep the children confined to one room is "hitting the ball's-eye." This consists of throwing balls through a wreath of green. Just back of the wreath hangs a group of sleighbells, which, of course, jingle if the thrower is successful. Each player has three throws. The balls are just small, ordinary rubber balls covered with cotton batting stuck on with mucilage.

A quiet game is "tipfake." On a bare table is piled over so many different kinds of nice things to eat, such as large bonbons, bunches of raisins, lady apples, small bags of nuts, etc., each wrapped in tissue paper. One of the players leaves the room and during his absence one of the goodies is removed from the table.

The player then enters the room again and is told he may help himself to any—

thing upon the table, except "tipfake." Should he choose the same kind of goody as "tipfake" he is out of the game. If not, he may go on choosing, but when he reaches "tipfake" he must forfeit all he has gathered.

Of course a player may, after being successful with two or three takings, feel the wiser plan will be not to risk another take, but be satisfied with his luck. A new tipfake is chosen each time a player leaves the room.

Every hostess to juveniles knows how necessary it is to the success of the party to get the fun started as early as possible. I know no better way than to distribute snapping motto crackers soon after the arrival of the small guests, followed by passing around a dish of bonbons.

Afterward, when the table is cleared and the guests have probably become more hilarious they may be allowed to romp where they please for an hour or so, when they will break up and reach home in time to go to bed about their usual hour.

There must be a Jack Horner pie, of course, in the center of the table. Only the most inexpensive souvenirs should be given.

A few flowers, lighted candles with pretty shades, and dishes of bonbons will complete the table decorations. A menu that children will like will be chicken sandwiches, sponge cake, small cakes iced, ice cream, fruit or a fruit salad, lemonade or milk.

A very old English game that will keep the children confined to one room is "hitting the ball's-eye." This consists of throwing balls through a wreath of green. Just back of the wreath hangs a group of sleighbells, which, of course, jingle if the thrower is successful. Each player has three throws. The balls are just small, ordinary rubber balls covered with cotton batting stuck on with mucilage.

A quiet game is "tipfake." On a bare table is piled over so many different kinds of nice things to eat, such as large bonbons, bunches of raisins, lady apples, small bags of nuts, etc., each wrapped in tissue paper. One of the players leaves the room and during his absence one of the goodies is removed from the table.

The player then enters the room again and is told he may help himself to any—

IMPROVED WAY
TO WASH PRINTS

Most amateur photographers place their prints in the wash-bowl, turn on the water and leave them there without attention. Go to the plumber's and get an extra plug for the drain pipe at the bottom of the bowl. Have a small hole drilled through about an eighth of an inch from the edge and over this hole on the bottom have soldered a piece of small brass tubing about three-quarters of an inch long. Now tie a rubber fin-

ger-tip to the tube and pierce a small hole in the end—just enough to allow a slow flow. This device allows the hypo, which is heavier than water and therefore sinks to the bottom of the bowl, to drain away from the prints. To

keep the prints in motion and well separated so that the hypo will wash out quickly, get a piece of stout rubber tubing or hose to fit over the faucet, plug one end with a cork, and pierce the tube all over with small holes. A red-hot hatpin is excellent. If the hose is made long enough to encircle the bowl half way down, the many small jets of water will stir the prints up thoroughly.

—Mrs. G. L. Goldsmith, in "American Photography."

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

RHYMING GAME

One person thinks of a word and gives another that will rhyme with it. The players, while endeavoring to guess the word, think of those that will rhyme with the one given, and instead of speaking, define them. Then the first person must be quick in guessing what is meant by the description and say whether it is right or not, giving the word defined. Here are two examples:

"I have a word that rhymes with bun."

"Is it what many people call great sport or merriment?"

"No, it is not fun."

"Is it a troublesome creditor?"

"No, it is not a dun."

"Is it a kind of firearm?"

"No, it is not a gun."

"Is it the act of moving very swiftly, or what one does when in great haste?"

"No, it is not to run."

"Is it a quibble, or play upon words?"

"No, it is not a pun."

"Is it a word that we often use to denote that a thing is finished?"

"No, it is not done."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a ton."

"Is it a vane?"

"No, it is not the main."

"Is it the first in importance; or the ocean?"

"No, it is not a main."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

"No, it is not a weight."

"Is it a weight?"

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

BOYS GIVEN INSTRUCTION WHILE LEARNING A TRADE

A boy can work his way through high school or college. It has been done thousands of times and is being done today. All that is needed is a determination to acquire an education, the courage to go after it and the ambition to work hard for it. Boys have worked their way through college selling needles, aluminum ware, taking subscriptions for magazines, and a hundred other ways.

Too many country boys do not know that they can work days in most cities and go to night school. In many cities night school is held three or four nights a week, giving grades and high school courses as well as special instruction in languages, business, etc.

School work is hard work at best and the rewards of an education are slow, if sure, in coming. The boy who is content with a few hard-earned dollars on Saturday night will surely grow into the man who regrets that he did not secure a good education when he had a chance. For the boy who is ready to go to work, and who ought to be in school, there is no better place than the shop apprenticeship systems of our great industrial corporations, where boys are actually paid to go to school, says the American Boy. These systems combine work and school with a living wage. When this schooling is done the boy will be a skilled workman and can always find work at the highest salary in his trade. Several of the large railroads, the great electrical industry, the steel industry, and many other industries, maintain apprenticeship systems for educating trained workmen.

Such apprenticeship systems offer a young man a systematic training adapted to various capacities, natural inclinations and educational preparation. Boys with only grammar school education and a natural inclination for mechanics, are initiated into various trades. They can learn to be skilled machinists, toolmakers, patternmakers, iron, steel or brass molders, draftsmen or masters of other trades. The school rooms are combined with the work rooms. Competent instructors are employed and the boy acquires an education as he progresses. His education is arranged so that it has a direct application to the trade chosen.

The apprentices are taught practical processes in specially equipped training rooms. In addition, they receive instruction in the related arts—an adequate knowledge of which gives the man intelligent understanding of machine and mechanical processes of manufacturing methods and industrial conditions.

When this practical and theoretical training has been acquired the apprentices are ready for such lucrative positions as inspectors, assistant foremen and foremen, superintendents, shop engineers, erecting engineers, draftsmen, designers, etc. And best of all, the boy receives pay for this. It is not exactly going to school, nor yet is it going to work. It is a happily balanced ration which keeps the boy interested, amused and pays him for his time and trouble.

In the apprentice schools of the electrical industry the boys work under the direction of skilled mechanics and the best of instructors. In connection with this work, classes are maintained similar to those of the public schools, where the apprentices are taught such subjects as have a direct bearing on their factory work.

The only requirements necessary for a boy of 16 years to begin this training are a grammar school education, good character and the permission of his parents or guardian. Other boys who have acquired their education in night schools, or otherwise, have no pass an examination to determine their actual worth. First the youngsters must work for one month to satisfy all concerned that they are adapted for the work, and wish to continue, then they sign the four years' indenture papers and are enrolled as regular apprentices. However, the boys are subject to discharge at any time for serious offenses or inadaptability.

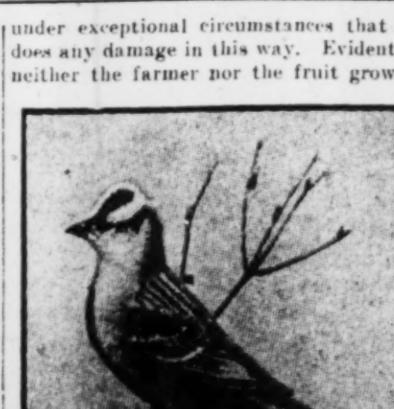
The boys are taught to be machinists, draftsmen, patternmakers and molders, although a few are given instruction in steamfitting, tinsmithing and blacksmithing. The length of the term is four years,

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS



WHITE CROWNED SPARROW

has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

BI-WEEKLY DEPARTMENT COVERING STAMP-COLLECTING INTERESTS

HAWAIIAN STAMPS

The picture of Kapiolani, Queen to Kalakaua, writes A. F. Cooke, is seen on the 15-cent brown stamp, A. 21, 1882. She was the granddaughter of Kaumuali'i, the last King of Kauai. She married David Kalakaua, Dec. 19, 1863, some 10 years before he became King. She had no children of her own, but adopted two boys, sons of her sister, viz., David Kawananakoa and Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaole. The latter has been a delegate to Washington for several years, taking a very active interest in public affairs. Kapiolani survived her husband, Kalakaua, by eight years.

Queen Lydia Kamakaeha Liliuokalani's portrait is represented on the 2 cent violet, A. 25, 1891. This stamp was first issued and arrived Oct. 27, 1891, to take the place of the 2s brown and the 2 cent rose, issued during Kalakaua's reign, and was the only stamp issued during the reign of Liliuokalani. The second and last order of 1,250,000 arrived after her abdication, Feb. 9, 1893, but was continued in use, 875,000 being surcharged by the provisional government in 1893. The picture on the 2 cent violet is said to have been taken in California some years before Liliuokalani became Queen, and was sold in Honolulu, in large numbers, at the time of her accession.

Liliuokalani was married to John D. Dominis, Sept. 16, 1862, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, the father of the Honolulu banker. Mr. Dominis was at that time managing the Queen Emma estate; he was the son of Capt. John Dominis, a trader running between Hawaii and China, a Boston man of means, who had established a beautiful home in Honolulu. He sailed on an expedition to the South Seas in 1846 and was never heard from again.

FINE SHOWING AT NEW YORK

A story told by a contributor to Rail- way and Locomotive Engineering shows how the use of great words and technical terms may confuse a subject and will make all boy readers of technical publications smile. The narrator says:

"While I was running a bolt-cutter at the Rock Island shops in Chicago, I boarded at a house much frequented by locomotive engineers and firemen. These men talked a great deal about their tremendous feats.

"My opposite neighbor at a table, a young fellow who ran a lathe in the shop, grew tired of this monotonous bragging; he thought he was entitled to a little talking himself. One evening he called out to me:

"Well, I went over and saw the new machine today, and it's astonishing, what fine work it does."

"How does it work?" I inquired.

"Well," said James, "by means of a pedal attachment, a fulcrumed lever converts a vertical reciprocating motion into a circular movement. The principal part of the machine is a huge and heavy disk that revolves in a vertical plane. Power is applied through the axis of the disk, and when the speed of the driving arbor is moderate, the periphery of the apparatus is traveling at high velocity. Work is done on this periphery. Pieces of the hardest steel are by mere impact reduced to any shape the skilled operator desires."

"What in the name of sense is that machine, anyway?" demanded Tom Briggs.

"Oh, it's a new grindstone," replied James, and a silence fell upon the crowd.

MEXICAN PENOCHÉ

Materials—Brown sugar, four cups; milk, one cup; vanilla, one teaspoonful; butter, one teaspoonful; English walnuts, two cups.

Directions—Boil the sugar and milk together eight minutes. Remove from the fire and add flavoring, butter and nuts. Whip or beat it to a cream and pour into shallow buttered pans to cool.—Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.

In some small and comparatively second-rate United States collections were magnificent specimens that were better than anything such great collectors as Mr. Worthington or Mr. Chapman could show in the same varieties. These were not necessarily among the great rarities. There is many a stamp selling for only a dollar or two which it is very difficult to find in fine condition—in good, fresh coloring and a nice general state of preservation—and often these are the very ones that the great collectors after years of searching have not been able to procure in really fine copies.

I think a great many of us underrate the beauty and interest of the United States revenue stamps of the civil war period. There were some magnificent displays of these at the show; and they certainly made as fine and striking as anything there. I would advise my readers not to neglect revenues. Because of the fact that so many collectors do neglect them, a great many of the civil war revenues can still be bought at very modest prices and a good showing of them will tone up your United States pages to quite an amazing extent.

TWO-CENT ISSUE OF 1903

Writing on specialized United States stamps in Meeker's Weekly, Frank E. Goodwin has this to say of the 2-cent issue of 1903:

Portrait of Washington—design, so-called shield type. Inscribed, series of 1902. Issued Nov. 12, 1903. Number issued, perforated (about) 22,831,050,283. Imperforate—10,685,000, which includes all sheets, blocks, pairs and those which were supplied with private perforations for machine use, the government coils, etc.

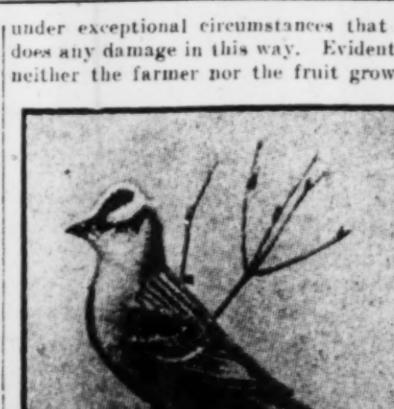
Varieties—imperforate horizontally. To be identified from government coils only in blocks.

Government coils, perforated 12, vertically.

Government coils, perforated 12, horizontally.

Privately perforated for use in mailing and vending machines.

There is a variance of opinion as to the classification of shades in these stamps. The following shades are given by Mr. Bartels: Perforated—Pale vermilion, vermilion, scarlet vermilion, scarlet, red, bright red, deep red, carmine red, dull carmine, carmine, bright carmine, bright carmine lake, carmine lake, deep carmine lake, pale lake red, keep the card even.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914

The beautiful white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) is much more numerous in the western than in the eastern states, where indeed, it is rather rare. In the East it is shy and retiring, but it is much bolder and more conspicuous in the far West and there often frequents gardens and parks, says Farmers' Bulletin 513 on "Fifty Birds of Farm and Orchard" in North America. Its length is about seven inches. The only similar sparrow, the white-throat, has a yellow spot in front of eye. It breeds in Canada, the mountains of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana, and thence to the Pacific coast; winters in the southern half of the United States and in northern Mexico.

Like most of its family, it is a seed eater by preference, and insects comprise very little more than 7 per cent of its diet. Caterpillars are the largest item, with some beetles, a few ants and wasps and some bugs. The great bulk of the food, however, consists of weed seeds, which amount to 74 per cent of the whole. In California this bird is accused of eating the buds and blossoms of fruit trees, but probably it is only

under exceptional circumstances that it does any damage in this way. Evidently neither the farmer nor the fruit grower



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



has much to fear from the white-crowned sparrow. The little fruit it eats is mostly wild, and the grain eaten is waste or volunteer.



RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 12¢ per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 10¢ per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10¢ per line per insertion

FINANCIAL

We Issue for the Convenience of Our Clients **6** Per Cent. Certificates

FINANCIAL

A thoroughly sound and convenient form of investment available to the man or woman of limited means. Invest in amounts of \$100. Run from two to five years and payable on demand at any time thereafter. Amply protected by first mortgage. Interest 6%.

This company has been in business 28 years and has never lost a cent of principal or interest for a client.

BONFOY LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

FINANCIAL

L. D. MILLER & CO.
562 Main St., Racine, Wis.
We sell choice First Mortgage 6% Loans. In our 24 yrs. loaning we have never had a foreclosure. Loans now for sale.

IN AMOUNTS
\$300 - \$400
\$500 - \$600
\$700 - \$800
\$900 - \$1000
And Larger Loans



REAL ESTATE

Attractive Estate
MODERNIZED FARM HOUSE under directions of Peabody & Stearns, 25 rooms, 5 tiled bath rooms, and servant's bathroom. The open fireplaces, every room of a fine apartment house completely furnished; everything in perfect condition, the play room with mission furniture and its fine fireplace nearly new; high and airy; spacious porch for outdoor dining; finely located, well back from road on moderate elevation; 30 acres good farming land; 28 miles south of Boston on state line; owner asking \$15,000. **EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO.**, 293 Washington St.

Ferry Hill, Marshfield

ADJOINING HUMAROC BEACH, bordering North River; high elevation, beautifully wooded, good combination seashore and country; most desirable location on earth; 100 ft. front; 100 ft. deep; 100 ft. front for house; 100 ft. deep; finely located, well back from road on moderate elevation; 30 acres good farming land; 28 miles south of Boston on state line; owner asking \$15,000. **EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO.**, 293 Washington St.

FREDERICK A. KING
Framingham, Mass.

60 acre farm, 20 mowing, 1½ miles from railroad, on trolley, 8 room house, fine garage, large stable with 2 stalls, 100 ft. front, wood shop, shop, 25-30 apple trees; about 25 miles from Boston; other farms on list from 2 to 250 acres, suitable for fruit, dairy, or general farming; prices from \$1000 up; office a few miles from Framingham station. Representative will call on customers in Boston upon request. Motors for inspection of property. Tel. 655.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

Morton L. Hanna
REAL ESTATE—INVESTMENTS
533 First National Bank Building
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.
PHONE OAKLAND 2448.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, lowest rates, no application. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." **EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO.**, 293 Washington St.

LAND—FLORIDA

80 ACRES in Florida on the Gulf—Fish, oysters, clams, all kinds of sea food at your door; orange and grape fruit grow in bearing. **H. W. NICHOLS**, 3125 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Leland Farm Agency's Circular Free
brings it. Room 402 K. St. Milk St. Boston

OFFICE SPECIALTIES

Paste, Mucilage, Pastilage Holder

Prevents evaporation.

Keeps contents clean.

Has a brush worth while.

Fine bristles.

Aluminum ferrule.

Above trade mark on

bottom of every bottle.

At Your Stationer's

H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO.,

PRINTERS

And Manufacturing Stationers

1722-28 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS FILMS enlarged, hand-colored platinum. A. S. H. STUDIOS, 246 Adelaide Ave., Providence, R. I.

ART WORKS ARE

GIVEN SOCIETY

FOR EXHIBITION

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Through the courtesy of friends of the Milwaukee Art Society, and the artist himself, one of the paintings exhibited in the society's galleries by Philip Little, Boston painter, has been added to the society's permanent collection. It is "The Awakening of Day," valued at \$1200, says the Journal.

Three etchings by Earl Reed, Chicago, have been presented as the beginning of the print collection. It is expected four Albert Durer wood cuts, in Milwaukee, will be given.

French and Spanish paintings in the nineteenth century have been donated by Miss Fannie Burnell.

SPOKANE SHOWS GROWTH

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—At the annual town meeting it was voted to purchase a hook and ladder automobile fire truck, to have police patrol, and to purchase and install a police telegraph system.

TOWN PLANS POLICE SYSTEM

SPOKANE, Wash.—According to a report of letter carriers of Spokane to Postmaster Walter P. Edris, the population of this city is 117,000, says the Chronicle, a gain of 10,000 in four years.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 12¢ per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10¢ per line per insertion; measure, 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

We Issue for the Convenience of Our Clients **6** Per Cent. Certificates

MEXICO CALLED VICTIM OF AMBITION OF A FEW MEN ONLY

Leaders Are Said to Keep Followers Active in Revolutionary Tactics, Though All Are Said to Be Striving for What They Deem Justice

EL PASO, Texas.—The havoc at Ojinaga, where multitudes are risking their all in battle, contrasts strongly with the conditions a short distance north, where the same combatants, if held in the same American prison, would exhibit no merriment in their countenances, no bitterness in their tone. Instead a brisk conversation would soon ensue, including mutual relations of experiences, a striving to emulate one another in manifestations of kindness just for the secret pleasure of being repoted noble and kind.

This being so, what is there about this neutral ground which transforms the wolf into a lamb? What is there about the land south of the Rio Grande which rends it to the soil? It is not the soil where men stand, but their point of view, which governs the nature of their activities. And even the point of view requires the indispensable condition of opportunity.

Observing them in their natural surroundings, the Mexicans have become accustomed to the horror of wrong, willingly lowering themselves to the worst grade of cruelty. Paradoxical statements are particularly fit for expressing judgments on Mexican things; to such an extent is this that a startling proposition such as this: "The Mexicans are suffering not on account of their defects but of their qualities," might be proven philosophically correct.

The Aztec-Spanish descendants, remotely, are suffering for their racial errors, and, immediately, for unintelligent employment of their commendable qualities of character. This, let it be understood, applies specially to the plain people. They do not give up what they deem a moral task; they may rest a while, but the fire does not entirely become extinct. The desire for success will quicken anew the dormant energies. Even if they in time discover that they are wrong, their word binds them to their cause. Loyalty to their leaders also holds them, even though they find them unworthy of their devotion.

All factions in Mexico earnestly believe they are fighting for justice. With the thought of justice foremost in the conscience of all, there should be no motive for the misery in that land. How, then, can one account for the fact that those aiming at the same goal cannot reach an understanding?

Because the leaders impress their followers with the idea that their opponents are trying to sustain the predominant system of slavery. At the same time, the leaders keep their followers from acquiring the knowledge which would redeem them from their belief that the men on the other side must be removed before the people can attain happiness. When the insurgents in March, 1911, were besieging General Luque in Ojinaga, a Maderista captain, a Cuban newspaper writer, expressed the following opinion: "What we need is to let the people read everything the press of all colors." That very man, that morning, had complained about distributing among the insurgents papers from the liberals of California on the ground that they were inimical to Mr. Madero.

When General Salazar in March, 1913, joined the Huerta government and received the assignment of the Casas Grandes garrison daily at the arrival of the train he detailed his officers to confiscate all newspapers containing notices of federal defeats.

These were not occasional instances, but just common occurrences of an established practice.

Mexico is at present the victim of the ambition of a few men. If it were possible to suppress the influence of these and gather the inferior leaders where they should have the opportunity of explaining each other's ideals, peace would be a matter of a few days.

The sky is growing fair for the Spaniards in Mexico, though not so for the opposers of the armed multitudes. The wealthy subjects of the Castilian crown from Parral have arrived at El Paso, having left their property apparently well protected. So to that extent their hardships in their adopted country are less severe.

Trying to correct or verify former reports concerning General Maclovio Herrera's goodwill towards the outsiders, the following is known from authoritative sources. Herrera reiterates his determination to afford guarantees to the Spanish merchants in Parral. The representative of the business men ventured to ask the general, if he were sent to the front, who would see that their protection was continued. He replied that his brother Louis would stay in his place. If Louis was recalled Herrera would come back. Then he was asked what would happen if both he and Louis were commissioned to Parral. He replied that he would not depart from Parral unless his brother remained as chief of arms garrisoning the city. "Suppose," said the business man, "General Villa sends an imperative order to disposes us as he did in Chihuahua

FINANCIAL

L. D. MILLER & CO.
562 Main St., Racine, Wis.
We sell choice First Mortgage 6% Loans. In our 24 yrs. loaning we have never had a foreclosure. Loans now for sale.

IN AMOUNTS
\$300 - \$400
\$500 - \$600
\$700 - \$800
\$900 - \$1000
And Larger Loans

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

A 300 ACRE FARM

in the Hudson River Valley

Near Poughkeepsie

80 Acres in fruit, about one-half of which is a young bearing orchard.

Splendid house in good repair.

Good barns and other buildings.

Railroad switch on property. This is an excellent seldom offered.

Worth \$200 per acre, will sell for that amount.

For full particulars address

FR. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON & CO.
Brooklyn or 80th Street Telephone 3800 Supt.

REAL ESTATE

GOOD SUITES

156 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE

(cor. Harris st.), between Coolidge and Franklin, in the Brookline Village; 7 rooms and bath..... \$40.00

85 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., CAMBRIDGE; 5 rooms, elevator and telephone..... \$35.00

43 BROOKLINE AVE. (Longwood Section), BOSTON, corner of Austin and Adams Sts. 6 rooms and bath..... \$20.00

80 ST. BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON: 6 rooms and bath on corner..... \$25.00

41 EAST CONCORD ST., SOUTH END: 6 rooms and bath..... \$30.00

TL. above suites are to be let, in excellent condition, with steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Apply on premises or to

THE ASSOCIATED TRUST

141 MILK ST., BOSTON. Tel. Fort Hill 1872.

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS

JOHN FARQUH

RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

TABLE SUPPLIES

PRISCILLA
PREPARED
DOUGHNUT FLOUR

Something new, made of choice ingredients, laboratory tested and pure.

NOTHING TO ADD BUT WATER

Makes light, crisp doughnuts of high food value in half the time and at a lower cost than when doughnuts are made the ordinary way.

14 oz. package makes two dozen, 28 oz. pkg. makes four dozen tasty doughnuts at a low cost. Prices 15c and 25c respectively.

FOR SALE BY

S. P. Pierce, Cobb, Bates & Yerxa and all leading grocers in Boston, Park & Tilford, Aches, Merrill & Condit, etc., in New York.

15c in stamps and your grocer's address brings you a 14 oz. pkg. by post.

Economy Food Products Co., 141 Sixth Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Be Sure Your Grocer Carries

DOANE'S
CRANBERRY JELLY
AND SAUCE
HOME MADE

Pure and Clean, Delicious in Flavor. Beautiful in Color. Nothing ever as good on the market.

Send 25c for Half Pint Sample

DELIVERED FREE

I cultivate my own Cranberries. Only Choicest Fruit Used.

NATHANIEL DOANE
Harwichport, Cape Cod, Mass.

BAYLEY'S
VERMONT
FARM-MADE
SAUSAGE

"IT IS CLEAN"
All the work done on the farm by American help, thoroughly performed. The quick handling and filling of orders insures fresh delivery. May we have your order?

BAYLEY FARM
PEACHAM, VERMONT

TEA ROOMS

THE NEW
Library Tea Room
687 Boylston St., Room 209, Boston
Luncheon from 11:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Afternoon Tea from 3 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.
DINNER

Table D'Hot from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M. 60c and 75c.


LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON
TEA
SUPPER
THE LITTLE BRICK HOUSE
90 WESTLAND AVE.

TAILORS

RICHARD L. KANE
Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing
and Lading of Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Garments
1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.
Tel. 2411-2 Brookline

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BAZAR
is the
APRON STORE
Bungalow Aprons, assorted
colors
LIKE CUT, 50 cents
OTHER styles 25 cents to \$1.00
103 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.

Waists of Latest Design
Lingerie and Crepe de Chine Waists,
embroidered or made to measure. No
fitting. No tails! Very inexpensive.
Mail orders. Room 923, Lawrence
Building.

THE NEW SHOP

Baby Bonnet
WHITE WOOL, PINS 1.00
OR BLUE ROSETTES 1.00
In ordering give age.
Immediate delivery.
R. A. WALSH,
118 Hancock Street,
QUINCY, MASS.

CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKER
"From Infancy to Graduation"
MRS. LEIGHTON
331 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Between Symphony Hall and Boston
Opera House.

H. STEPPER & CO.

Ladies' Tailors
159 A Tremont Street
Elizabeth F. Hassenberg
14 years' experience
Shampooing and Manufacturing
COMPLETE LINE OF TOILET GOODS
437 Boylston Street, Boston

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MOULDING
26 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
CORSET & BUSTIER FITTER
1 West 34th Street, New York

SHAMPOOING AND WAVING
By appointment
MISS ROBINSON, formerly with Miss
L. Ford, 40 Batavia St., Boston

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

PILLOW SHOES
FOR WOMEN'S WEAR

fit and feel like a Kid
Glove and are comfortable
from the moment
your feet rest in them.

SOFT VICKIE KID
with no holes to
wrinkle and tear,
they require no
breaking in.

EASY,
DURABLE,
STYLISH

O'Sullivan's
cushion safety heels of live rubber.
Foot Comfort is yours if you wear
PILLOW SHOES

Trade Mark Registered.
Write for FREE catalogue and self-
measure blank.

PILLOW SHOE CO., Dept. E
184 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

14 oz. package makes two dozen, 28 oz. pkg. makes four dozen tasty doughnuts at a low cost. Prices 15c and 25c respectively.

15c in stamps and your grocer's
address brings you a 14 oz.
pkg. by post.

Economy Food Products Co.

141 Sixth Street, Cambridge,
Mass.

DO YOU
REALIZE THAT

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



BURRILL'S
Tooth Powder
has been tested and proved
to be absolutely pure?

Prof. L. B. Allyn made this
test and heartily recommends
Burrill's.

If you choose
your tooth powder as you
choose your pure foods, you
will not hesitate to choose
BURRILL'S

25c
Everywhere,
New England
Laboratory Co.
Lynn, Mass.

For \$20.00 I will furnish goods and all
materials complete, including Skinner's
satin lining, and make to your special
measure from latest designs a strictly
custom tailored suit. Fit, workmanship
and quality of materials guaranteed
absolutely the best—40 different serges,
cheviots and man's mixture to select from.
For the woman who has to spend
her money carefully this is a most ex-
ceptional opportunity. I give real honest
value in these suits. Step in and see
what splendid values I am giving. You
will be astonished to see what a beautiful
suit can be produced at this very
reasonable price, \$20.00. Bear in mind
this price includes goods, making and
everything complete.

MADAME A. DURANT

Bigelow & Kennard Building

12 WEST STREET, BOSTON

Useful and Convenient

Skirt
Hangers

Simply attach to the
skirt belt and hang
up on hooks.

Made in Lavender,
Pink, Blue and
White.

Postpaid 50c

The Lavender Shop
634 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

25c Post

east of the Mississippi.

DELIVERED FREE

I cultivate my own Cranberries. Only
Choicest Fruit Used.

NATHANIEL DOANE

Harwichport, Cape Cod, Mass.

BAYLEY'S
VERMONT
FARM-MADE
SAUSAGE

"IT IS CLEAN"

All the work done on the farm by American help,
thoroughly performed.

The quick handling and
filling of orders insures
fresh delivery. May we
have your order?

Parcel Post at
28c a lb. delivered
east of the Mississippi.

TEA ROOMS

THE NEW

Library Tea Room

687 Boylston St., Room 209, Boston

Luncheon from 11:30 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Afternoon Tea from 3 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.

DINNER

Table D'Hot from 5:30 to 7:30 P. M. 60c and 75c.

TEA ROOMS

LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON
TEA
SUPPER

THE LITTLE BRICK HOUSE
90 WESTLAND AVE.

25c Post Free

gives you money.

Baby Bonnet
WHITE WOOL, PINS 1.00
OR BLUE ROSETTES 1.00
In ordering give age.
Immediate delivery.

R. A. WALSH,
118 Hancock Street,
QUINCY, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BAZAR

is the

APRON STORE

Bungalow Aprons, assorted
colors

LIKE CUT, 50 cents

OTHER styles 25 cents to \$1.00

103 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.

Waists of Latest Design

Lingerie and Crepe de Chine Waists,
embroidered or made to measure. No
fitting. No tails! Very inexpensive.
Mail orders. Room 923, Lawrence
Building.

THE NEW SHOP

Baby Bonnet
WHITE WOOL, PINS 1.00
OR BLUE ROSETTES 1.00
In ordering give age.
Immediate delivery.

R. A. WALSH,
118 Hancock Street,
QUINCY, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BAZAR

is the

APRON STORE

Bungalow Aprons, assorted
colors

LIKE CUT, 50 cents

OTHER styles 25 cents to \$1.00

103 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.

Waists of Latest Design

Lingerie and Crepe de Chine Waists,
embroidered or made to measure. No
fitting. No tails! Very inexpensive.
Mail orders. Room 923, Lawrence
Building.

THE NEW SHOP

Baby Bonnet
WHITE WOOL, PINS 1.00
OR BLUE ROSETTES 1.00
In ordering give age.
Immediate delivery.

R. A. WALSH,
118 Hancock Street,
QUINCY, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BAZAR

is the

APRON STORE

Bungalow Aprons, assorted
colors

LIKE CUT, 50 cents

OTHER styles 25 cents to \$1.00

103 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.

Waists of Latest Design

Lingerie and Crepe de Chine Waists,
embroidered or made to measure. No
fitting. No tails! Very inexpensive.
Mail orders. Room 923, Lawrence
Building.

THE NEW SHOP

Baby Bonnet
WHITE WOOL, PINS 1.00
OR BLUE ROSETTES 1.00
In ordering give age.
Immediate delivery.

R. A. WALSH,
118 Hancock Street,
QUINCY, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BAZAR

is the

APRON STORE

Bungalow Aprons, assorted
colors

LIKE CUT, 50 cents

OTHER styles 25 cents to \$1.00

103 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.

Waists of Latest Design

Lingerie and Crepe de Chine Waists,
embroidered or made to measure. No
fitting. No tails! Very inexpensive.
Mail orders. Room 923, Lawrence
Building.

THE NEW SHOP

Baby Bonnet
WHITE WOOL, PINS 1.00
OR BLUE ROSETTES 1.00
In ordering give age.
Immediate delivery.

R. A. WALSH,
118 Hancock Street,
QUINCY, MASS.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

THE BAZAR

is the

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADJUSTER on E. 1st Harry printing press in Worcester. 30 hours, 1000 or more for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass.

AMATEUR MUSICIANS wanted for concert orchestra, splendid opportunity. Call with instrument Sunday at 2:15: ELIZABETH PEABODY HOUSE, 359 Charles st., Boston.

A. R. PLATER, in Worcester; \$15 week, to send for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass.

CANDY MAKER, in Somerville; all-round man; \$12.50. CALL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK, good at figures, 18-22, with references, in city. CALL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED ELECTRICIAN on turbine work. Apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Boston.

FARM FOREMAN (worker) in Worcester, married man with AI references; \$50 monthly, \$1000.00 for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass.

MACHINE FOREMAN on special machinery; man must have executive ability and AI references. \$1500.00 for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass.

MAN, for general work; small country house. CALL Cod; low wages but a good man. ELIZABETH L. POTTER, Naumburg, Mass.

MELTER (brass and aluminum), in Waltham; \$15 week. CALL STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PLATE ASSEMBLERS, experienced for medium size electric motor. Apply B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

STENOGRAPIH wanted, young man, for exceptional opportunity to start at bottom. Work 10 hr. wages 80 cents. Apply to B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced packer for ladies' first-class apparel house. For interview, 100 HUGH HAMBRO, 112 Franklin st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced advertising so-

H. G. GRIFFITH, STILLINGS PRESS, 209 Congress st., Boston.

WANTED—First-class ledger man, one experienced in large mercantile business; references required as to ability and character. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., 105 Congress st., Boston.

WANTED—Married man without children to work on a farm and occupy tenement; state age, experience and pay wanted. CHARLES D. SAGE, North Brookfield, Mass.

WANTED—Two experienced specialty salesmen on new patented device, needed by storekeepers; prefer those who have experience in advertising, repairers of machinery, or such like; slight salary basis; references required; apply for rooms. MACINTYRE CO., 107 Massachusetts st., rm. 29, Boston.

WANTED—Help wanted—FEMALE

AMATEUR MUSICIANS wanted for concert orchestra; splendid opportunity. Call with instrument Sunday at 2:15: ELIZABETH PEABODY HOUSE, 359 Charles st., Boston.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, good at figures, 18-22, with references, required. Write CAPT. W. B. GREGGAW, 32 Commercial st., Brockton, Mass.

BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

BOSTON
COUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the person in the office in the home may be found at BARRY, SEALY & CO., 108-119 Washington st., Boston. Phone Richmond 1492.

DIJON'S—Kitchen Furnishings, E. F. MACY, Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. 2605.

BLISS—Large assortment, lowest prices, various versions, languages and findings. Send for catalogue. S. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch st., Boston.

WUSHERS, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamomile. G. H. WOLCOTT & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st., Boston.

HILFERS—General Hardware, J. B. HUNTER & CO., 69 Summer st., Boston.

MEIRAS—And Camera Suppliers—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 69 Summer st., Boston.

ARPET BEATING—Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury.

BILDER'S—NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Girls' and Boys' Cards, Mrs. A. W. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st., Boston.

JEANIES AND DYERS—Lewandos 17 Temple Place, 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

COMLEY FLORIST—6 Park St., Boston. Inspect natural grass mat in window.

CORSETS—MADAME SARAS LA PATRICIA, Corset, Lingerie of all descriptions. Brassieres, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

UTTERLY—Best American, English and German makes, J. B. HUNTER & CO., 69 Summer st., Boston.

DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings, Laundry, One-Day Service. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave., W. B. 1937.

FLORIST—A. COPLEN, 997 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, violets, everything that blooms. Tel. B. 1937.

FLOWERS—freshly picked and delivered on short notice at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay 2311.

FURNITURE—MACEY, BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY EQUIPMENT. M. E. MEYER, STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 Franklin St., Boston.

PROCLERIES of high grade. COBB-ALL-RICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR—Combings made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple st., formerly 48 Winter St., Boston.

LUNCH—FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S, 1026 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

LAMP SHADES—Candelsticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures, candlesticks and mirrors. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's, 50 W. Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 488 Boylston st.

RAIL COATS, AUTO PARTS—Reliable and reliable. Every species of coat. M. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.

RAIL COATS, AUTO PARTS—Reliable and reliable. Every species of coat. M. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.

REPAIRING AND REFINISHING of furniture and interior woodwork. J. COHEN, 27 Cambridge st., B. B. 3122.

RUBBER STAMPS & STENCILS—DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalog.

STENCILS AND CUTLERY—We mark our old collars, trees, etc. B. B. 130. Washington st., opp. Adams on granite.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—"How-Ko" and "Silk Gauze" OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 220 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

VACUUM CLEANER, The "Reeves" \$5. Small, light, easy to operate, efficient, guaranteed. 176 Federal st. Tel. F. H. 4095.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. E. T. THURGOOD, 38-40 Cornhill, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1310 Beacon St., St. George's Corner. Phone Brookline 5626.

FLOWERS—Table Decorations a Speciality. Estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 4590.

FALL RIVER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 197 Bank Street. Phone Fall River 282.

LOWELL, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 37 Merrimack Square. Phone Lowell 1638.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 550 Main Street. Phone Fitchburg 1655.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 125 Mathewson Street. Phone Union 907.

WATERBURY, CONN.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 24 East Main Street. Phone Waterbury 339.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 123 Church Street. Phone New Haven 1015.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 213 State Street. Phone Bridgeport 746.

CONCORD, N. H.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 650 Congress Street. Phone Concord 400.

PORTLAND, MAINE

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 550 Main Street. Phone Portland 400.

HARTFORD, CONN.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 550 Atwater Street. Phone Charter 526.

NEW YORK CITY

ARTISTIC GOWNS for all occasions, from your own material.

UNUSUAL REMODELING—Prices reasonable. H. F. FORTUNE, 576 Massachusetts ave., North Cambridge. Phone 870.

HARDWARE—A complete line of General Builders' and Household Hardware. CENTRAL OVERSEAS HARDWARE CO.

MOVES OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC. Auto trucks used. Storage. HERSCU & CO., Inc., 638 Mass. ave., Phone Camb. 735.

SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 395 Mass. ave., Cambridge.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS Galen Street. Phone Newton 209. Delivery in the Newtons.

SALEM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 187 Essex Street. Phone Salem 1800.

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

CROCERIES AND PROVISIONS at Boston prices—J. H. DALTON & SON CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville. Tel. 22.

INSURANCE—Coal Agency. GEORGE HENRY CLARK, 354 High-land Ave. Tel. Som. 22.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 319 Washington Street. Phone Dorchester 4700.

WALTHAM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 193 Moody Street. Phone Waltham 1519.

EASTERN

LYNN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 70 Market Street. Lynn Phone Lynn 1800.

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, STEVEN & CO., 8 Central st.

EVERYTHING TO EAT—J. BLODGE COMPANY Telephone Lynn 2800.

HOUSEFURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford st. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTS—QUALITY FOOD 18 CENTRAL SQUARE 203 Broadway, cor. 71st st. Tel. 687 Col.

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right goods, right prices. L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

WORCESTER, MASS.

ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwrought Silver. The Lavender Shop. A. L. CHAVE, 631 State bldg.

CANDY—Shop to Men, Women and Children. Right goods, right prices. L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

DEPARTMENT STORE—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

DRUGSTORE—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FRESH FLOWERS—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248. Huntington Ave. Phone Back Bay 2881.

FLORIST—L. H. BLODGE CO., 284 Boylston Street. Phone Oxford 555-556-557. Phone Back Bay 3900-3910-3920, Highlands 2206. Washington Street. Phone Roxbury 92-248.

Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailing

Quite a large number of buyers of vacant land recently are showing a tendency to improve their purchases, either for personal use or speculation, and in either case the construction provides employment for a large number of craftsmen that helps Boston to retain its hold of second city in the country on construction, Chicago occupying first place. New York city holds second place most of the time but just now, and for some little time past, Boston holds it.

Henry W. Savage, Inc., reports the sale for John J. Johnston of his 2½-story single frame dwelling house, No. 53 Crowninshield road, Brookline, having a total assessment of \$8700, of which amount 5980 square feet of land is taxed for \$2700. Mrs. Hazelde D. Spencer, wife of Dr. Norman C. Spencer of Brookline, buys for their own occupancy.

The same brokers report the sale of a building lot containing 5930 square feet on the westerly side of Crowninshield road, Brookline, for Charles F. Adams, 2d, and Charles E. Cotting et al., trustees. This is taxed on about 40 cents a square foot, although the sale price was much in excess of that amount. The purchaser was Cora M. Angier, who will erect a dwelling house on the land for her own occupancy.

They also report the sale of a lot of land on the northerly side of Clinton road, Brookline, containing 10,039 square feet, being part of a large tract assessed at about 20 cents per square foot on the acre. John D. Hardy et al., trustees of William B. Rice estate, conveyed to Leslie Hill Chandler. It is the intention of the purchaser to erect a house on the lot for her own occupancy. Henry W. Savage, Inc., reports deeds have been recorded in the transfer of two lots of land on Upland road, eight lots on Appleton street and four lots on Appleton terrace, Watertown, containing in all 69,600 square feet of land, with an assessed valuation of \$5650. Guy Smith, executor of the estate of Frances A. Smith, was the grantor, and Meredith W. Palmer, the grantee. This tract adjoins the O'Brien lot, which the early inhabitants remember as the Trenholm place. They also report deeds have passed in the sale of property No. 55 Crescent street, Auburndale, belonging to E. J. Wentzel of Medway, to M. Frank Lucas of West Newton. This consists of a 2-family frame house with 5400 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$2900, of which \$400 is on the land.

Henry W. Savage, Inc., has passed final papers in the sale of the property No. 792 Broadway, Everett, consisting of a 3-family house and store and about 3500 square feet of land, assessed in all on a valuation of \$5500. William H. Jones conveyed to Michael Whelton, who will occupy.

SUBURBAN ESTATES SOLD

Through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company, sale is reported of an estate on the southwest corner of Brigham Hill road and Hudson street, Grafton, comprising a five-room cottage, large barn and 15,000 square feet of land. The grantor was Elmer R. Bartlett, the purchaser being Edgar F. Mathews, who will improve and occupy as a summer residence.

Jennie F. Parker has sold her estate situated 184 Washington avenue, Chelsea, consisting of a 10-room frame dwelling house with lot of land containing about 4700 square feet, the whole being assessed on a valuation of \$4750. Richard H. Lufkin purchases for a home and has taken possession.

The sale is reported of Frank Damon's estate on Hudson street, Woodside village, Northboro, being a 10-room brick dwelling house, barn, and 45,000 square feet of land. David W. Hecox was the purchaser.

The trustee of Newport First Beach Land Company, R. L. Beach, has sold to Walter P. George lots 408 and 477 with a frontage on Ellery avenue of 260 feet, containing 17,600 square feet.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transaction.

SEASIDE SITE PURCHASED

Deed has been recorded at the registry of deeds at Salem transferring title in 7877 square feet of land in that section of Swampscott, Mass., known as Beach Bluff, from Wilfred A. French of Boston to Lillian J. Cowan of Swampscott. This property has a broad frontage on Elow street, and is a short distance from the Hotel Preston. Mrs. Cowan will immediately erect a year-round residence for her own occupancy. The sale was negotiated through the office of George A. Dill of the Tremont building.

BACK BAY AND BEACON HILL

Fred L. Hewitt has taken title to the four-story, swell front brick dwelling property, No. 514 Commonwealth avenue between Kenmore street and Brookline avenue. This property was sold by the owner Katie G. Reed to John F. Eager, who, reconveyed. There is a land area of 3129 square feet that carries \$16,400 of the \$31,000 assessment.

The Beacon Hill parcel consists of a two-story brick dwelling house and 1496 square feet of land, located 82 Chestnut street close to Brimmer street, belonging to Mary C. Sears, and assessed for \$9500. This includes \$3200 on the land. Amos A. Lawrence is the buyer.

NORTH AND SOUTH END SALES

Deeds have gone to record in the transfer of title to premises 4 Phipps place, near Charter, owned by Andrew Di Pietro and bought by Ernesto Vena and wife. There is a brick building and 2233 square feet of land all taxed for \$18,000. The land carries \$3600 of that amount. The South End property was purchased by Hanne J. Kall from Elizabeth Rams-

ell, owner of the 3½-story brick house, 30 Ash street, near Oak street. There are 1300 square feet of land valued at \$2300, which is also included in the \$4700 assessment.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Several parcels of improved real estate were sold by Annie Youngerman to Ida Bennett, located in Dorchester and South Boston, as follows: A frame dwelling at 607 Washington street, corner of No. 1 Norfolk street, together with 1328 square feet of land. Assessed at \$7000 on improvements and \$4000 on the lot.

Also two frame dwellings and 8316 square feet of land, situated 387 to 597 Washington street, corner Southern avenue, assessed at \$8000 on improvements and \$11,300 on the land.

Also in South Boston, those four frame houses numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8 Bateman places, near M street, assessed for a total of \$4800, which includes \$1200 on the 4734 square feet of land.

Lucy A. Reynolds sold to Bernard J. McNally, the frame dwelling house at 88 Greenwood street, nearly opposite Maybrook street, Dorchester. The house carries \$4800 and the 4987 square feet of land is assessed for \$1200 additional.

Dora Rosenbaum is the new owner of a frame residence on Hollander street between Crawford and Harold streets, assessed in the name of Fannie Shellman. There is a ground area of 3250 square feet, taxed on a valuation of \$100 and the entire assessment is \$5600.

ALLSTON BUSINESS LEASE

With the beginning of the New Year, the first lease has been closed in Allston's new business center, with the Louis K. Liggett Company, as tenants for the store at the southeast corner of Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue. A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center, which is a transfer point for Newton, Brighton and Harvard avenues in the building recently erected by W. Stanley Tripp.

This lease, for a term of twenty years, was negotiated through the office of W. J. McDonald, 35 Milk street, while Taft and White of Allston represented the lessee.

The store will be very attractive with a frontage of 34 feet on Brighton avenue and 54 feet on Harvard avenue.

A number of other business firms have signified their intentions of securing locations in this new business center,

Stock Market Closes Near the Top

SOME BEARISH STOCK MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

New Haven Sells Off Abruptly on Refusal of Supreme Court to Permit Bond Issue — Prices Advance Well Before Close

TEXAS OIL IS STRONG

Various conflicting influences were confronted by the securities markets this week. Union Pacific's plan to dispose of its Baltimore & Ohio holdings, big increase in the copper metal surplus, another gain in surplus freight cars and the action of the Massachusetts supreme court in declaring illegal the proposed issue of bonds for \$67,552,000 by the New Haven were some of the developments of the week. Most of these were bearish in their influence.

New Haven was the weakest feature in both the New York and Boston markets this morning. It opened off 3 points in the Boston market at 73, declined to 72½ and recovered most of its loss during the first few minutes. Boston & Maine was also weak in the Boston market early in the session but regained its loss in the first half hour.

Missouri Pacific had a good early gain in New York. Opening prices generally were lower than last night's closing and the tone was unsteady during the early transactions. The tone was firmer at the end of the first half hour. Texas Oil was a strong feature.

New Haven continued an active feature throughout the first half of the session. In the New York market the sixes also were active, advancing more than 3 points from last night's closing.

Texas Oil attracted considerable attention. After opening up ½ at 137 it advanced 5 points further. Baltimore & Ohio opened off ½ at 89½ and advanced more than a point. Canadian Pacific opened off ½ at 206½ and rose above 208 before the close. The closing was near the best prices.

On the local exchange Boston & Maine opened off a point at 48½, declined to 48 and then sold up to 51½. The preferred was 5 points lower at 70. Fitchburg preferred, Old Colony Railroad and Connecticut River also were lower.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NORTHERN SECURITIES CO.

The report of the Northern Securities Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last has been issued. The income account compares with the previous year as follows:

1913	Decrease
\$1,070,703	\$34
Interest and other exps	21,203
Div. for divs	9,401
Dividends	3,300
Surplus	79,068
Previous surplus	19,373
Final surplus	2,651,919

*Increase.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last shows total assets and liabilities of \$6,746,587 a year ago.

The report says: "The investments of the company have not been changed during the fiscal year. The regular dividend of 8 per cent per annum has been received from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. No dividends have been received upon the holding stock in the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. The company has been informed by the officers of that company that its operations during the past year have been satisfactory, that it has been considered best to apply its net earnings to the reduction of its floating debt in pursuance of that company's policy, to which reference has been made in previous reports. The net income of the company has been slightly larger for the year just closed than for the previous year."

"The net income for 1913 will, however, be chargeable with the 1 per cent income tax of the United States government. This tax will be payable in 1914 and will appear in the accounts for that year."

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP CO.

The sinking fund back of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey \$20,000,000 5 per cent bonds had opportunity to increase its efficiency 50 per cent during the past two years. The 1912 fund succeeded in buying in \$80,000 bonds for \$85,000 cash. The 1913 fund did even better.

Tenders to this fund closed a short time ago, and it is understood that \$35,000 succeeded in buying in 80 bonds at an average price of 62½. This means an \$133,000 of bonds bought in by the sinking fund in two years that it has been operative.

No special reason can be assigned for this 12-point decline in the bonds during the last year. Intrinsically the security behind these bonds is better than ever.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK — Commercial bar silver 67½c, Mexican dollars 44c.

LONDON — Bar silver stdy, 26½d, up 1d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK — Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	21	21	21	21
Am Az Chem pf	92	92	92	92
Amalgamated	71½	72½	71½	72
Am Can	31	31½	30½	31
Am Can pf	91½	91½	91½	91½
Am Car Fy	45	45	45	45
Am Cities	36	36	36	36
Am Cotton Oil	38	38	38	38
Am Loco	32½	32½	32½	32½
Am Loco pf	96	96	96	96
Am Smelting	63½	64	63½	64
Am Sugar	104	104	104	104
Am Tel & Tel	119½	119½	119	119
Am Writing Pa pf	13½	13½	13½	13½
Anaconda	33½	33½	33½	33½
Atchison	94½	94½	94½	94½
Baldwin Loco pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
Balt & Ohio	89½	90½	89½	90
Balt & Ohio pf	79½	79½	79½	79½
Beth Steel	30½	31	30	31
Beth Steel pf	68	68	68	68
Brooklyn B T	88½	88½	89½	88½
Cal Petrol pf	58½	59½	58½	58½
Can Pacific	26½	26½	26½	26½
Cent Leather	28	28	28	28
Chi M & St Paul	100½	100½	100½	100½
China	37½	38	37½	37½
Chi Ind & L R R	28	28½	28	28
Chi & Gt West	12	12	12	12
Chi & Gt Wpf	28	28	28	28
Chi & N'west	128½	128½	128½	128½
Com Gas	130½	130½	130½	130½
Deem & Co pf	95	95	95	95
Erie	28½	28½	28½	28½
Erie 1st pf	44½	44½	44½	44½
Erie 2nd pf	36½	36½	36½	36½
Gen Motor	43	43½	43	43½
Gen Motor pf	82	82	82	82
Goodrich	22	22	22	22
Goodrich pf	82	82	81½	81½
GT Nor Ore	34½	35½	34	35½
GT Nor Ore pf	125½	126	125½	126
Harvester of N.J.	105	105	105	105
Harvester Corp	105½	105½	105½	105½
Illinoian Cent.	107½	107½	107½	107½
Inspiration	15½	15½	15½	15½
Inter-Mel	15½	15½	15½	15½
Inter-Mel pf	60	61	60½	61½
N & Texas	204	204	193	20½
Lehigh Valley	14½	150	149½	149½
Lind & Nash	135	135	135½	135½
Max Petrol	50½	50½	50½	50½
Miami	22½	22½	22½	22½
Missouri Pacific	25½	26½	25½	25½
St P & St M	125	125	125	125
St. Paul	45	45	45	45
Nevada Con	14½	15	14½	15
N Y N Central	90	90	89½	89½
N Y N H & H	73	73	73	73
Nord & West	100½	101	100½	100½
Northern Pac.	109½	109½	109½	109½
Pennsylvania	110½	110½	110½	110½
People's Gas	123½	123½	123½	123½
Pitts Coal pf	86½	86½	86½	86½
Pres St. Car.	28	28	28	28
Ray Con	17½	17½	17½	17½
Reading	169½	169½	169	169½
Rep I & S	20	20	20	20
Rock Island	13	13½	13	13½
Rock Island pf	20	20	20	20
Rumley	15	15	15	15
R. S. S.	25	25	25	25
Seaboard A L	18½	18½	18½	18½
Seaboard A L pf	48½	48½	48½	48½
Southern Pac. Ctrgs	91½	91½	91½	91½
Southern Ry	24	24	24	24
Southern Ry pf	77½	77	77½	77½
St L & SF 1st pf	16	16	16	16
Studebaker	20	20	20	20
Studebaker pf	71½	71½	71½	71½
Tenn Copper	32½	32½	32½	32½
Texas Co.	137	142	136½	142
Text Pac.	15½	15½	15	15
Third Ave.	43½	44½	43½	43½
Dividends	22½	22½	22½	22½
Surplus	79,068	22,550	79,068	22,550
Previous surplus	19,373	42,834	19,373	42,834
Final surplus	2,651,919	2,651,919	2,651,919	2,651,919

BUYING FEEDER STOCK

NEW YORK — Livestock growers and feeders are buying liberally at western markets for spring supply. In certain cattle feeding localities in Iowa feeders of livestock are paying 60 cents a bushel for corn in competition with grain elevator buyers who are offering 58 cents a bushel.

VULCAN DETINNING

NEW YORK — Benjamin Nicoll, for about eight years a director of Vulcan Detinning Company, has resigned. No successor has been chosen. Mr. Nicoll's partner, George F. Eldridge, still remains a director.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK — Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	21	21	21	21
Am Az Chem pf	92	92	92	92
Amalgamated	71½	72½	71½	72
Am Can	31	31½	30½	31
Am Can pf	91½	91½	91½	91½
Am Car Fy	45	45	45	45
Am Cities	36	36	36	36
Am Cotton Oil	38	38	38	38
Am Loco	32½	32½	32½	32½
Am Smelting	63½	64	63½	64
Am Sugar pf	104	104	104	104
Am Tel & Tel	119½	119½	119	119
Am Writing Pa pf	13½	13½	13½	13½
Anaconda	33½	33½	33½</	

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of World

UNITED STATES POTATO IMPORTATIONS ARE LARGE

Production in This Country Is Small Compared With Other Countries Having Much Smaller Areas and Populations—Value of Last Year's Crop

WASHINGTON—Recent discussions with reference to importations of potatoes into the United States lend interest to a statement compiled by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce showing the imports and exports of this class of merchandise during a long term of years. It shows that the largest importation of potatoes in any single year occurred in the fiscal year 1912, when the total quantity imported was 13,500,000 bushels, the next largest being in 1908, 8,333,000 bushels and in 1912 7,666,000 bushels. The total quantity imported since 1900 is practically 37,000,000 bushels and the quantity exported in the same period 16,000,000 bushels, the total production in the United States during that period having been over 4,000,000,000 bushels, or an average of approximately 300,000,000 bushels per annum, the figures of recent years averaging about 300,000,000 bushels per annum except in years of abnormally short crops.

The largest importations of potatoes naturally occur in years of short crops in the United States. The high record importation, that of the fiscal year 1912, 13,750,000 bushels, followed a short crop in the calendar year 1911, when the total production was only 293,000,000 against 349,000,000 bushels in the year immediately preceding; that of 1909, 8,333,333 bushels, followed a short crop of 27,000,000 bushels in 1908, against 298,000,000 in the year immediately preceding, and that of the fiscal year 1902, 7,666,666 bushels, followed a crop of only 188,000,000 bushels in the calendar year 1901, against 211,000,000 in 1900. There have been five occasions since 1900 on which the imports of potatoes exceeded 1,000,000 bushels per annum, and seven years in which the exports have exceeded 1,000,000 bushels per annum, those of 1911 and 1913 exceeding 2,000,000 bushels.

The average import price of the potatoes has ranged from 64 cents per bushel in 1902 to \$1.09 in 1907 and \$1.08 in 1911, the average price in 1912, the year of the largest importations, being 52 cents per bushel, and in 1913, 93 cents.

IMPROVEMENT IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.

Strength in American Agricultural Chemicals, preferred and common, is a belated recognition of the radical turn for the better which the entire fertilizer industry took when the international agricultural situation was straightened out and the management of that company placed in the hands of business experts.

The broad statement is made that the fertilizer situation of the United States looks better than at any time for eight years. During 1911 and 1912 over-production and price cutting produced a condition which cut down the profits of the stronger companies and brought many of the weaker ones to the verge of bankruptcy. The countless small producers of the South were warned last fall by their local banks that they would have to show some earning power this year or have their lines of credit curtailed. They have seen the handwriting on the wall and are following business methods rather than a policy of excessive greed.

It is purely an economic development along natural lines of evolution which has been wrought in the fertilizer industry. The little producers who were responsible for price-cutting have had to stop in self-defense and the larger producing units like American Agricultural, Virginia Carolina and Armour are getting the benefit of more stable conditions.

Prices are better this year than last.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally fair tonight; Sunday fair, much colder; brisk to high westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Local snows tonight followed by generally fair weather; Sunday much colder; high westerly winds.

The storm in the lake region Friday has moved rapidly eastward to the coast of Nova Scotia with pressure 28.94 at Halifax. The northwestern low pressure is near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and is moving eastward over the rest of the country. Excepting scattered light snow in the lake region and the northeastern districts fair weather will prevail throughout the country. It is warmer in the Northeast and colder in almost all other districts. Temperature is lowest, 28 degrees below zero, at White River, Ont.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 40°; 12 noon 40°; 4 p. m. 40°. Average in Boston yesterday, 37° 11° 24°.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)

Albany	36	New York	46
Buffalo	42	Philadelphia	42
Chicago	32	Pittsburgh	32
Denver	46	St. Louis	46
Des Moines	44	San Francisco	44
Lockport	54	St. Louis	50
Kansas City	42	Washington	42
Sault Ste. Marie	42		

OHIO OIL COMPANY

PITTSBURGH—Reported here Ohio Oil Company has purchased 8000 acres of Wyoming-Montana Oil Company holding in Big Horn Basin of Wyoming and Montana for \$1,000,000.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun. rises 7:32 High water, 4:31 7:42 a. m. 10:11 p. m.

Length of day, 9:18

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:30 P. M.

MARKET OPINIONS

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: We believe that Union Pacific shareholders should be entirely satisfied with this new development in their company's affairs. The dividend will be reduced to 8 per cent, but deducting the present value of the distribution, the present price of Union Pacific would be about \$120. This is slightly under Great Northern and Chicago & Northwestern, paying only 7 per cent, but the earnings of Union Pacific per share are larger than either of the other two roads and, in addition, Union Pacific's treasury position continues to be exceptionally strong. For this reason, the company will have at its command approximately \$80,000,000 cash after this distribution is made.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: It is not good judgment to expect any material rise in stock market quotations during the period while the shock of poor business statistics is being digested. Further than that the market will be inclined to hesitate while the interstate commerce commission is coming to a decision on the question of the 5 per cent advance in freight rates.

J. S. Bach & Co., New York: The market is subjected to a see-saw of good and bad developments. The Bank of England's reduction of rate from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent is a move of significant import in the money situation, coming with the bank's statement showing increase in gold holdings of over \$10,000,000 for the week, and a gain in reserve of 15½ per cent. This brings the reserve up to 49½ per cent—the highest at this date for 18 years. Offsetting this is the large increase in idle cars. Again on the other side are the hopeful forecasts in the Steel and Iron journals, indicating that the low point of output had been reached in December and looking for a rally soon.

Wiggins & Elwell, Boston: It is likely that some distribution of stocks has taken place and we do not look for any extended improvement in prices from this level until the matter of freight rates is settled. The easier tendency of money should, however, bring about an advance in good bonds and guaranteed stocks.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: As a matter of fact, we are still surrounded by numerous grave problems, and it is inevitable that it will take some time to work these out. From time to time the clouds will seem to be gathering again, and material reactions in the market will doubtless be witnessed, but this will not change what we consider to be the fact, that the corner has been turned and that very gradually but persistently we may expect an improvement in security prices and later in industrial conditions.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: The unexampled piling up of copper surplus by reason of record-making small domestic consumption in December would seem to mean just this—the evidence of what everybody knew, that general business fell off sharply late in 1913, particularly in December. It was a severe strain; business men narrowed purchases of staples, cut them to the quick, waiting to tide over the turn of the year, waiting for effects of tariff and currency legislation. Next only to steel, copper is an index metal and while exports were maintained at normal rate, deliveries into home consumption made a low month's record in the history of the producers' association.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Conditions in the naval stores market were not materially changed yesterday when dealers were again asking 47¢ to 47½ cents per gallon for turpentine. The situation at southern points shows improvement inasmuch as the demand for export purposes is gradually increasing and stocks show constant diminution.

Rosin—There were further indications of strength in the rosins yesterday and a few dealers were asking higher prices on some grades. The common to good strained varieties were available at from 4.5 to 4.32½. Price concessions amounting to about 5 cents are still being granted by the local dealer. The New York Commercial quotes:

Graded B \$4.15¢ to 4.32½, \$4.415 to 4.32½, \$4.20 to 4.32½, F \$4.20 to 4.32½, G \$4.25 to 4.35, H \$4.25 to 4.35, I \$4.35 to 4.50, K \$5 to 5.10, M \$5.95 to 6.10, N \$6.80 to 6.05, WG \$7 to 7.25, WW \$7.30 to 7.55.

Tar and pitch—The tar situation was without change. Dealers were selling the kiln-burned and retort descriptions at \$8.25, but volume of business was light. Pitch continued dull and uninteresting on the basis of \$4 for round lots of 200 pounds.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

The exchanges and balances for today and week compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous year as follows:

Saturday 1914 1913

Balances \$27,915,423 \$25,326,640

Exchanges 1,141,704 2,322,374

For week—

Exchanges 160,682,670 150,636,870

Balances 6,482,925 8,824,725

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$105,611.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

PITTSBURGH—Reported here Ohio Oil Company has purchased 8000 acres of Wyoming-Montana Oil Company holding in Big Horn Basin of Wyoming and Montana for \$1,000,000.

Sun. rises 7:32 High water, 4:31 7:42 a. m. 10:11 p. m.

Length of day, 9:18

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:30 P. M.

NEW HAVEN BOND TRANSACTIONS ARE NULLIFIED

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 10)

One interesting point in connection with the court's decision in the New Haven bond case is that it nullifies all the transactions which have taken place in these bonds "when issued" and also in the "rights" to purchase these bonds. The significance of this will be seen when it is considered that between \$100,000 and \$200,000 of these bonds have changed hands every day for the last six months.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Kyne, from Hull, with 476 bags

Str Virginia, from Mediterranean ports via New York, brought 4300 bxs lemons. Str James E. Whitney, from New York, brought 766 bags beans, 60 bxs grapefruit, 376 bxs oranges, 102 bxs lemons, 225 bxs coconuts, 300 bxs figs, 222 bxs dates, 20 cts pines, 963 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Today 2205 pkgs, last year 2833 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents, in sacks \$4.70@

5.10, spring patent (special) \$4.70@ \$5.40;

winter patents \$4.83@ \$5.30; winter

straights, \$4.00@ \$5; winter clears, \$4.40

@ \$4.65; spring clears, in sacks, \$3.80@

4.05; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$4.25@

4.75.

Millfeed—Spring bran, \$26@ \$26.50;

winter bran, \$26.50@ \$27; middlings, \$26

@ \$29; mixed feed, \$27@ \$29; red feed,

\$29@ \$25; cottonseed meal, \$3.72@ \$32.25;

linseed meal, \$30.75@ \$32.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 2205 pkgs, last year 2833 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents, in sacks \$4.70@

5.10, spring patent (special) \$4.70@ \$5.40;

winter patents \$4.83@ \$5.30; winter

straights, \$4.00@ \$5; winter clears, \$4.40

@ \$4.65; spring clears, in sacks, \$3.80@

4.05; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$4.25@

4.75.

Millfeed—Spring bran, \$26@ \$26.50;

winter bran, \$26.50@ \$27; middlings, \$26

@ \$29; mixed feed, \$27@ \$29; red feed,

\$29@ \$25; cottonseed meal, \$3.72@ \$32.25;

linseed meal, \$30.75@ \$32.

Boston Receipts

Today 578 lbs, 150 lbs, 37,185 lbs

butter; 310 bxs cheese; 1267 lbs eggs;

1913, 1530 lbs, 50 lbs, 100,821 lbs butter;

butter, \$8.25@ \$8.15; cheese, \$1.25@

1.24@ \$1.24; eggs, \$1.25@ \$1.24;

lard—Raw lard, 13¢; rendered leaf,

12½¢; pure, 12½¢.

Onions—Spanish, per case, \$2.50@ \$2.65;

Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, \$1.90@ \$2.10;

Ohio, per 100-lb bag, \$1.90@ \$2.

Potatoes—Maine, \$1.55@ \$1.65 per 2-bu

bag; sweet, \$85¢@ \$1.

Apples—Baldwins, \$2.50@ \$2.55; northern

greening, \$2.50@ \$2.65; king, \$3.50@ \$3.65;

red, \$2.50@ \$2.65; sweet apples, \$1.64@ \$1.74;

pears, \$2.50@ \$2.65; green, \$2.50@ \$2.65; fancy,

38 lbs, 45¢@ \$4.50; reg, 38 lbs, 44¢@ \$4.50;

reg, 36 lbs, 44¢@ \$4.40.

Cornmeal—Granulated, \$4@ \$4.05; bolted,

THE HOME FORUM

WORLD'S LARGEST BELL, MOSCOW



(Reproduced by permission)

THE Tsar Kolokol, or king of bells, cast in 1735 but was cracked in the foundry with the result that it was never hung. It now stands on a granite block at the foot of Boris Godunoff's Ivan Veliky tower, which with its 271 feet commands a splendid view of the city and surrounding country.

North Carolina as Seen by Thomas Dixon

WHILE the homogeneity of the United States is one of the wonderful facts of its national life the diversity in unity of the state groups is perhaps even more noteworthy. The southern states of the Union have in many cases kept their individuality even more sharply marked than those of the West, where people from all the eastern states have come together in the pioneer or even than New England, so full

Chesterton on Journalism

G. K. Chesterton, writing in the British Review on journalism, says that most of us, especially those who are journalists, have realized that the newspaper makes its appeal to a very narrow circle. The modern editor is as unconcerned about liberty as he is concerned about libel. He creates the whole paper by selection; as a work of art is created. When he yields the black brush he is not a censor, but a black and white artist. He abolishes a truth as Turner abolished a tower, because it did not suit him. He plunges a whole people in darkness as Rembrandt would plunge a whole people in darkness to show the

glint of some special steel or gold. He effaces the face of man as Whistler effaced the face of woman, by broad straight scratches so that it may not interfere with the important modern matters of attitude and costume, which seem to be almost the most important modern matters.

Bible in Literature

The spirit and words of the Bible walk abroad in all modern literature to such an extent that readers cannot enjoy in an intelligent fashion our authors of today unless they hear Moses and the Prophets.—Prof. William Lyon Phelps.

BENEFITS IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CURIOSITY is awakened among many people today as to why Christian Science attracts so much attention and holds the interest of such a multitude of followers. There is a reason for it of course, and it can readily be discovered by a little investigation. In each issue of the weekly Christian Science Sentinel and the monthly Christian Science Journal there are regularly given signed testimonials from different individuals stating what benefits they have received from Christian Science. At the Wednesday evening meetings of all the Christian Science churches and societies there are numerous experiences given to the same effect. From these we learn that it brings healing to the sick when everything else has failed; gives hope to the discouraged and despairing; destroys evil habits, desires and appetites; gives fresh vigor and greater mental capacity and alertness; and by bringing brightness and good cheer into people's lives makes them more friendly, patient and helpful. These experiences verify the words written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in its

text-book, "Christian Science brings to the body the sunlight of Truth, which invigorates and purifies. . . . The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 162).

The principal reason for the beneficial effects of this teaching must be found in the fact that Christian Science advances thought to a higher and more spiritual standpoint. Those who grasp its truth begin to regard all the affairs of life in a different aspect. A chief factor in this changed attitude is the reversed sense with which they are taught to regard matter and all pertaining thereto. The general conception, or rather misconception, of the material universe, under which men have been laboring is that matter, and all material conditions, are creations of God, which He recognizes and uses for different reasons and purposes. Man is therefore supposed to be made subject to matter and if conditions are adverse all he can do is to pity himself and submit. Strange and contradictory as it may seem, however, we find men using every imaginable method to change these material conditions, when unsatisfactory, in order to gain their freedom from what they profess to believe God sent. This would seem to indicate a rebellious state of thought, or what is more likely, that they do not believe at the bottom of their hearts that God ever created such conditions or ever countenanced such misgovernment. They want and really believe in a better God than that, which is no doubt just the reason why they are ready to accept the teachings of Christian Science when they understand what it is.

Christian Science turns thought entirely away from matter to God as the source and creator of all that is real and regards all existence as necessarily good, being of the same nature as its source or cause. Conversely it holds that all that is not good is not part of the divine creation and therefore cannot be real. To accept the teachings of Christian Science and follow its directions is to choose the spiritual, harmonious and eternal sense of things as real, and to reject the mortal, discordant and temporary sense as unreal. It is to throw one's choice at all times on the side of good, and so bring good, in all its different phases, into one's experience. As Mrs. Eddy expresses it in Science and Health (p. 261), "Hold thought steadily in all her urban districts of immigrant peoples. North Carolina with the white shores of foaming surf and its high mountain "land of the sky" is one of the proudest and most individual of the sisterhood. Thomas Dixon, writing of American backgrounds for fiction in the Bookman, shows how it was the long reef that divides the waters of the Atlantic from the immediate shore of North Carolina, that made settlement slow and thus provided that not the exiled aristocrats who made the other southern colonies, were the founders of North Carolina, but the very sturdiest and most fearless younger elements of these colonies, who went forth afterward to settle the North Carolina. He notes, however, the interesting tradition of the attempted North Carolina colony that went away into the wilderness with the friendly Croatan Indians and intermarried with them and established that interesting group of people from whom, he says some of the notable figures of North Carolina afterward sprung. Virginia Dare is remembered as the first white child of America, and the county of Dare on the coast of North Carolina commemorates her. She was named Virginia from the new land which Raleigh had named for the Virgin Queen. Currituck, Albemarle, Roanoke and Pamlico sounds lie within the white curving reefs of Carolina and Mr. Dixon says that he who has not seen the surf breaking five miles off shore here, thundering in mountains of white foam to the beach, does not really know the Atlantic ocean.

The writer reminds us that North Carolina had its declaration of independence at Mecklenburg full a year before Philadelphia. It is proved in the records of Wayne county. The first real struggle of the revolution took place in North Carolina, between the Alamance regulators and the troops of the colonial government, at the battle at Alamance, May 16, 1771. James Pugh was one of the six brave leaders of this early skirmishing. Mr. Dixon says that in climate and soil North Carolina resembles Italy, with a touch of the Alps in the mountains of the west. North Carolina has never grown large cities. She has always been a purely rural state. He counts Walter Bines Page a noble example of the simplicity, dignity, honesty and love of liberty in the sons of Carolina and speaks of him as a profound scholar and thinker.

The Carpenter

The breath of pine arose as scent
From shavings on the floor.
The azure of the firmament
Shone in the open door.

The sound of hammer and of saw
Made music in the room:
There labor was a lovely law
Like beauty or perfume.

The hand that fashioned sure and fine
The fragrant wood of earth,
Could trace with starry fire divine,
The things of higher worth.

For he from selfish aim was free
Unswayed by care or fret
Who learned to master destiny
In quiet Nazareth!

—Edward Wilbur Mason, in the Craftsman.

When You Are Pleased

Whenever you are sincerely pleased you are nourished. The joy of the spirit indicates its strength. All healthy things are sweet-tempered.—Emerson.

HOW LONDONDERRY WAS BETRAYED

MACAULAY in his history of England tells the story of Londonderry. He says:

Meanwhile it was rumored that the persons most in Lundy's confidence were stealing out of the town one by one. Long after dusk on the evening of the seventeenth it was found that the gates were open and that the keys had disappeared. The officers who made the discovery took on themselves to change the passwords and to double the guards. The night, however, passed over without any assault.

After some anxious hours the day broke. The Irish, with James at their head, were now within four miles of the city. A tumultuous council of the chief inhabitants was called. Some of them vehemently reproached the Governor to his face with his treachery. He had sold them, they cried, to their deadliest enemy; he had refused admission to the force which good King William had sent to defend them. While the alteration was at the height, the sentinels who paced the ramparts announced that the vanguard of the hostile army was in sight. Lundy had given orders that there should be no firing; but his authority was at an end. Two gallant soldiers, Maj. Henry Baker and Capt. Adam Murray, called the people to arms. They were assisted by the eloquence of George Walker, rector of the parish of Donaghmore, who had, with many of his neighbors, taken refuge in Londonderry. The whole of the crowded city was moved by one impulse. Soldiers, gentlemen, yeomen, artisans, rushed to the walls and manned the guns. James, who, confi-

dent of success, had approached within a 100 yards of the southern gate, was received with a shout of "No surrender, and with a fire from the nearest bastion."

The King and his attendants made all haste to get out of reach of the canon balls. Lundy . . . hid himself in an inner chamber. There he lay during the day, and at night, with the generous and politic connivance of Murray and Walker, made his escape in the disguise of a porter. The part of the wall from which he let himself down is still pointed out; and people still living talk of having tasted the fruit of a pear tree which assisted him in his descent. His name is, to this day, held in execration by the Protestants of the North of Ireland; and his effigy was long, and perhaps still is, annually hung and burned by them with marks of abhorrence similar to those which in England are appropriated to Guy Fawkes.

Today's Puzzle

RIDDLES OF THE POETS

Which poet do animals prefer? Which poet do the trees resemble in the fall of the year? Which poet is great in stature? Which poet has rapidity? Which poet gives shelter? Which poet represents quantity? Which poet acts as a fire?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Transliteration—Whale: Breath. Heart. 2. tear. 3. art.

Minnesota Weeds

The newspapers report that through the work of the Minnesota agricultural botany department it will be possible for farmers soon to become familiar with the seeds of 96 varieties of weeds common in the state and to determine whether they are present in their grain. The department has completed three trays, each containing samples of 24 varieties of weed seeds, arranged under glass that they may be studied.

Prepare for Good

Get thy spindle and distaff ready and God will send flax.—Old English Proverb.

STREET CRIES HEARD IN BOSTON

SOME of the street cries of Boston recorded about 15 years ago by Arlo Bates in an amusing little sketch for the New England Magazine, are still to be heard; others are silent, and there are some new ones. The man who sells waffles commands an ambitious doggerel which assures one his wares are hot and not to be equaled and the like. He is indeed so ambitious that he rather overreaches himself. One simple cry well struck would be more effective in the way of getting itself into the consciousness of the public. Perhaps, on the other hand, he thinks that the familiar palls and hopes to make his curious concoction of paste and sugar more appealing by freshening up the roundelay with which he solicits the ears of should-be customers.

Mr. Bates heard a charcoal cry of

various modifications, including "Charcoal, arco, areo." Then there was "Rags, any rags!" One rag man sang a roundelay on this unpoetic word, such an embellishment as one might find in Handel or Bach, effective, indeed, as he sang the second stave something less than a half tone flat. There are amusing stories of street vendors haled before the district court in proper old Boston for improvisations that were not proper. In one case the vendor proved that what had sounded like a forbidden expletive in his jargon was really a harmless word. The tinker

was apples, apples, apples, and "Fresh apples here, three for 5 cents."

"Fresh hearts here, three for 5 cents," has a startling sound enough, and yet there is another which Mr. Bates sets down carelessly, as if he did not then dream what vast interest it should have for the researcher of antiquities in 15 short years. This is what he heard and wrote. It must be authentic:

"Fresh eggs, fresh eggs, fresh Cape eggs, dozen for a quarter!"

Another Early Sunday School

Christian Unity

Church unity is coming fast. We see it in a new sense of brotherhood among ministers and members of different denominations; in the common tasks undertaken for the good of the community by all Christians, regardless of name; in a growing similarity of subject matter and method of preaching; and in the ritual of public worship. Abroad, our missionaries are being driven by the glacial pressure of circumstances into an ever-growing unity. They see that they must stand together as Christians or face defeat. Christian union is making small progress, except so far as it reflects the unconscious growth of Christian unity. It is folly to attempt organic union of churches until there is a spiritual unity.—Charles A. Eaton in New York Evening Post.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to
the
ScripturesThe Text Book of
Christian Science byMARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

Here is a lamp of hope gone out
Along the way.

Some one stumbled and fell, no doubt—
But, brother stay!

Out of thy store of oil refill;

Kindle the courage that smolders still;

Think what Jesus would do, today,

For one who had fallen beside the way.

—James Buckham.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 10, 1914

The Business Situation Reviewed

BUSINESS and financial sentiment seems to fluctuate with every passing breeze. One day the tone of discussion will be optimistic and the next pessimistic. Something favorable develops at one time and is followed by expressions of hopefulness; but little seems to be needed to throw the weight of opinion to the balance of pessimism when anything unfavorable is brought to light. The trouble is a lack of patience. The whole business world has been liquidating and the process is not finished. There is still a great unsatisfied demand for money. Much new financing should be done this year; a large amount must be done by corporations and governments. These requirements are such as to put to the test the world's financial resources. Consequently the much discussed advent of easier money may not materialize to the extent hoped for. Yet the operations of the new currency law in the United States should help business in this country and naturally the rest of the world. It will prevent a stringency when money is most needed, and panics should never occur under the new system.

There is nothing in the immediate outlook that could be called encouraging; but at the same time there is nothing discouraging in prospect. The first six months of the year may be quiet in business but the latter half of the period should begin to show improvement. Much will depend upon the crops. Fundamentally the situation is improving daily. There is much to hope for and nothing to fear in the future.

One of the most propitious phases of the situation in the United States is the improved attitude of the corporations toward the government and the conciliatory bearing of the administration regarding business. The desire to cooperate on the part of both the government and what is known as "big business" is more apparent today than it has been in years. This is shown in the action of several large corporations recently in voluntarily offering to sever their relations with their subsidiaries without necessitating litigation. This certainly is the short cut toward the competitive basis which President Wilson desires to be restored to business. His coming message regarding the trusts should not cause apprehension. Every one knows now that it is his desire to promote business welfare as well as to compel obedience to the law and fair dealing. It is time to drop prejudice and rancor toward those in power and give the administration support in its efforts to bring about more widespread prosperity.

Conditions in Europe are generally depressed. Prices of commodities and securities in most of the leading countries of the world continue to decline. It is the natural course of things, as the liquidating process must proceed until there is again an abundance of money for carrying on the world's commerce. At some centers this process is thought to be nearly completed. Reduction in the Bank of England minimum discount rate this week reflects easier money conditions due to a reduced demand for funds in business channels. It must be regarded as a distinctly favorable sign.

THERE is a welcome tinge of local color in an announcement made by a southern contemporary to the effect that while Florida strawberries are bringing six bits a quart in the northern markets they can be had for four bits a quart in Texas. Just for a change, how much better is this way of putting it?

The High Court in Baseball

IT is pretty reasonable to assume that the public—that is, the baseball public—will follow Governor Tener's defense of organized baseball sympathetically for a considerable distance. It will stop short, perhaps, of agreeing that disruption of the present system would result in the demoralization or ruin of the game. Organized baseball has been disrupted in the past. There have been "outlaws" in the past. The insurrectos of another period have been pacified, assimilated, taken into confidence and into partnership. The Federal League, it may as well be understood, is not bent upon ruining the national game or, even upon seriously impairing it; apparently what it wants is to share eventually in a fertile field that is now limited but that can be greatly broadened—a field that many good friends of organized baseball believe should be broadened.

Organized baseball today covers only a part of the available baseball area. Compared with the baseball territory of continental United States and with its population, the present organized baseball area is but a patch on the map. There is a serious question, nevertheless, as to the advisability of greatly extending it. It is a serious question, that is, whether baseball talent of the higher order would be available in case the area were increased. The greater the number of league cities and league clubs the greater the demand for excellent players. Some do not believe that enough really great players can be found to spread first-class baseball over a much wider territory than that at present occupied. It would not be in the interest of the national game to strip present league clubs of talent; it would certainly be against the interest of the national game to lower its standard even for the purpose of increasing the number of league cities and league clubs. There are many, on the other hand, who believe that whatever the legitimate need of the future may be it will be met; that when opportunity is opened to new talent new and excellent talent will be found to grasp it.

There is hardly occasion here for discussion of the point of survival of organized baseball. Whatever the outcome of the present controversy, organized baseball will continue. Baseball of the character sought by the public must be organized. There may be a change in names; there may be a widening of the field, there may be further pacification and assimilation, but organized baseball will go on. As to how organized baseball shall be presented, as to the names of the leagues that will present it, as to whether one league or one system of leagues shall continue or give place to others—all such matters must be referred for final disposition to the high court, the court of last appeal, the baseball fan. He alone is the arbiter between the regular and the progressives, the standpatters and discontents, the insiders and the outsiders in baseball.

ORGANIC unity between Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology never will come for sentimental reasons. But some measure of cooperation between them in order to avoid duplication of plant, equipment and teaching force in the realm of applied natural science has been inevitable for some time. With coming invasion of Cambridge by the Institute the situation became more acute, from Harvard's standpoint. Hence recent resumption of negotiations between the presidents and governing boards of the two institutions, negotiations made the easier by the presence on both boards of A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard's president.

Under the compact just ratified by the authorities of the two schools they are to cooperate henceforth in giving instruction in engineering—mechanical, electrical, civil, sanitary and mining. For the maintenance and equipment of the new laboratories which the Institute is building on its new site along the Charles river basin and for the payment of salaries each institution is to contribute. Supervision of the administration of these departments on the pecuniary side is to rest with the Institute, but its president will report to both corporations. To professors and students of the Institute taking these courses Harvard in turn offers many privileges that will be appreciated, and she puts at their service museum, library, athletic and other accommodations of value.

There are many details of this ingeniously worked out scheme by which institutional autonomy of a kind is preserved at the same time that essential unity of resources and of action is secured that will interest lawyers, educators and publicists. There are two points that need to be stressed in any consideration of it. It ends useless rivalry, makes available for Harvard an undergraduate school of a kind and rank never accessible hitherto for her students who would be engineers, and it also makes it certain that Boston is to become an even more renowned center for training youth of all nations in some of the most useful of callings.

But this is not all. Quite as important is the new spirit toward community service which this limited federation reveals. Both President Lowell and President MacLaurin in statements justifying the cooperative scheme make it clear that—to quote President MacLaurin—"educational institutions do not exist for themselves." Their prides and their ambitions cannot be allowed to stand in the way of maximum service of society. Like other social agencies, they must meet the contemporary demand for efficiency.

Excluding Asiatics From United States

IN THE immigration bill which the United States Congress will pass upon at the present session there are provisions against which the British East Indians already within the nation's borders have entered protest. Much propaganda literature is now issuing from their headquarters, and they are aided by their compatriots in British Columbia who have had more experience with anti-Asiatic legislation and social ostracism. From the

latter there has gone to President Wilson, as we happen to know, a direct appeal that the department of state take up, first within its own precincts and later with legislators, the matter of the right of the United States to exclude any British subject, save on grounds applicable to immigrants from all lands and of all races. In other words, the United States is asked to define the measure of right attaching to British citizenship in such a way as not to exclude Hindus.

In present circumstances, both as a matter of principle and policy, the United States, if deciding that there were any reason to heed the appeal of the British East Indians, no doubt would await decision by the British home officials as to just what the Hindu subject of the British crown does carry with him in the way of civic rights when he presents himself for admission either to the colonies or to a nation with which there are explicit treaties governing admission of Britons. Upon that answer much would depend, of course, in defining United States policy.

The propaganda literature issuing from Hindus on the Pacific coast makes much of the common Aryan derivation of the East Indians and the Teutonic-Celtic stock that fixes the white type of both Canada and the United States. It may be recalled that it was because of this common tie that Justice Lowell ruled favorably on the admission of certain races from western Asia to citizenship in the United States who otherwise, as Asiatics, would have been debarred.

EITHER the terms Chicago offers to contractors for the building of its new subway system, to cost \$131,000,000, are not such as to invite competition, or contractors do not understand them. At all events no bids were received on the day specified. Possibly the banks do not see a way of accommodating the contractors under a twenty-year franchise clause.

THE Italian government having an irredentist question of their own, seem determined to provide a similar difficulty for the government in Athens. The underlying factor which renders difficult all the relations of the governments of Rome and Vienna is the existence of that large Italian community at the head of the Adriatic which lives under the Austrian eagle. When the Austrians were driven out of Italy and the King came once more to dwell on the Quirinal, the racial enmity which had caused the patrons of the cafes on either side of the Piazza in Venice to scowl at one another as they passed, was transferred to the cafes of Fiume and Trieste. That is to say, the Austrian eagle was hauled down in Venice, but it was not hauled down on the seaboard beyond. Fiume and Trieste, however, and much of the hinterland behind them remained practically as Italian as Venice, and so there grew up the cry of "Italia Irredenta!" which every Italian nurses in his heart, as the Frenchman nurses the idea of the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine.

Today a political agreement, insisted upon by Italy itself, is producing an exactly similar condition of affairs in Epirus. For a century or more the Greeks of Epirus, like the Italians of Trieste, have harbored the hope of a reunion with the mother country. Nobody knew, not even the politicians in Constantinople, what the boundaries of Epirus and Albania were, and nobody particularly cared. Some day, said the Epirote, when Turkey was driven out

Harvard and the "Tech" Cooperate

of Europe, Epirus would revert to Greece and the 150,000 Greeks within its borders would exchange the crescent for the Greek cross. In all this they counted without their host, without the fact that Italy had no intention that any such rectification of borders should take place, and so when the day of "bag and baggage" came, Italy, with that curious morality for which all the great powers are so remarkable, determined on denying Greece in Epirus what she herself claimed in Trieste.

The result is simple. Today there is an Irredentist party in Valona, as there is in Trieste. It is said that there are 30,000 armed Greeks prepared to resist the new government. There is, probably, very little to be gained by that. Italy is in a mood when she is far more likely to land an army corps on the Albanian coast than to permit a successful Epirote revolution. In the circumstances the wisest counsel for the Epirote is Mr. Asquith's famous "Wait and see." The policy of the great powers has created a turmoil in the Balkans which is not likely to settle down for years to come, and during those years the hour for the Epirote may come. For the moment, however, Italy has at least succeeded in creating a cry of "Graecia Irredenta," in reply to that of "Italia Irredenta."

THERE will be more than local interest in the Boston Twentieth Century Club's anniversary celebration on Monday next. It was a pioneer in showing the way to civic reform by way of the social club, and its example and its methods have been influential throughout the United States during the twenty years of its varied activities. By right it should now change its name to the Twenty-first Century Club, for its present title was chosen to reveal the purpose of its founders to be ahead of the times, as they undoubtedly were. To be simply abreast of the age is a worthy and often difficult task. But this club has lived because eager "to hear some new thing." When that ambition fades, so doubtless will the club.

Like all organizations of the kind this club has the limitations of its virtues; but its managers to date have shown wisdom in knowing when to adjust program to mood of the hour, when it ought to take on civic duties and when to assign them to organizations created especially for constructive action along lines of theory debated in the club's always-ready forum.

If today, like many other clubs including both men and women, this one is facing administrative problems arising from woman's insistence on access to knowledge that men hitherto have monopolized, it can console itself with the thought that here is another chance for pioneering. Having demonstrated successfully the theory that men of all callings, creeds, races, incomes and opinions can assemble weekly to break bread together and be told of what American, European and Asiatic thinkers and doers are about, often by the thinkers and doers themselves, the club's immediate mission may be to prove that men and women can be clubbed together. The men having already granted many concessions not possible when the club was organized, it is for the women now to show that they can be opportunists.

No one may scan such a document as the club is issuing on this anniversary, with its chronicle of subjects discussed at the mid-week evening meetings and the Saturday luncheons and its list of speakers of renown, without realizing how much a constant attendant must have received and assimilated that has been educational and inspirational. Simply as a chance to study personalities of eminence, native and foreign, radical and conservative, the club has provided an opportunity unknown to any previous generation of Bostonians. The list of peripatetic teachers is longer each year as internationalism grows more powerful, as universities exchange scholars of distinction and as North American solutions of problems of democracy draw investigators to the United States. And seldom does a pilgrim pass Boston way without entering this club's doors.

A FEW years hence it will doubtless be thought very strange that at the beginning of the enlightened twentieth century women were still often excluded from participation in the proceedings of clubs organized for the discussion of questions of interest and importance to all humanity. It will seem odd, we believe, to searchers through the files, say in 1925, to come across items and comments which seem to have made much of the decision of a man's club in 1914 to give women a hearing on a subject of certainly as great concern to them as to men. However this may be, the fact of present moment is that the New York Economic Club, which never in the past has permitted women to appear at its meetings or its dinners, is actually to entertain and listen to women speakers at a meeting to be held on Jan. 19. More than this, it seems that the women who are to break in upon the traditions of the club on this occasion are to talk to its members on the subject of equal suffrage.

In the past this club, like others of the same name in other cities, has devoted itself principally, if not exclusively, to banking and currency, tariff, labor, trust legislation, taxation and allied topics. It was planned some time since, however, that women suffrage should be discussed at the next meeting, men taking sides for and against the extension of the franchise. It is eloquently indicative of the growing sense of right that this program arrangement did not strike the club this year, as it might have struck it in other years, as being entirely fair. The more the matter was considered the clearer did it appear to the majority that common justice called for participation of women in the debate.

And so another stone wall is to be thrown down, another barrier to human progress and intellectual and political freedom is to be removed. It is well. And it will be better still when economic clubs in other cities shall follow the example of the New York organization, and better than all when men in all intellectual associations shall come to regard exclusion on the mere ground of sex as a relic of barbarism and proceed to abolish it.

It is worthy of more than passing attention that neither President Wilson nor Special Ambassador John Lind feels called upon to deny inaccurate reports of what occurred at their recent conference.

THE number of banks applying for admission into the new system is growing daily, a fact that speaks louder than words with regard to the quality of recent money legislation.

Women Score Another Strong Point